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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Dec. 30, 1857.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON: GENTLEMEN:—In presenting myself, as a Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, I can certainly have no claims upon the columns of your paper, for, from my earliest manhood, down to the present time, upon all the hitherto great political issues, there has been a perfect antagonism—opposition of political sentiments, subsisting between us.

This opposition has produced on my part, as I believe it has on yours, no estrangement of personal respect and feeling.

Each, actuated from the highest considerations of patriotism, accorded to the other, the right of private judgment, than which nothing is more sacred, for in politics as in religion, no man has the right to invade the tabernacle of another's bosom, and there set up images of his own orthodoxy.

I would that I could say as much for some of those with whom I have ever politically agreed, and from whom I had a right to expect, that *even* error of opinion might be borne with, so long as their boasted reason was left free to combat it.

In this I have been disappointed, and am forced to the conclusion, that there now exists a systematic determination, not only to misrepresent me, but to close their columns (to some extent) to myself, as well as to those who agree with me.

In this state of things I *must reach* the public ear in some way, and ask for a suspension of judgment, until the time arrives for me to be heard.

For this purpose, I now make this appeal to your acknowledged magnanimity, and respectfully ask for the publication of this letter.

It is well known, particularly to this congressional district, that I have for years openly advocated a distribution (of a part) of the public lands among the old and new States.

As to what may be called the "ceded lands," those surrendered by the old States, I have ever maintained, and *still hold*, that Congress possesses no Constitutional power over them, other than carrying out, *to the letter*, the very terms of their donation; which terms were *distinctly* set forth in the deeds of cession, as a standard or *rule* of appropriation, which standard or rule was "according to their respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure" of the revolutionary war debt, "and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for *no other use*, or purpose whatever."

These were the limitations; these formed the compact or agreement between the ceding States and the Government; and *these* are the *only true* and *proper exponents* of the power possessed by Congress.

Well might a doubt have arisen, as to the power claimed and actually exercised over these "ceded lands."

Belonging to the state-rights school of that day I never admitted it; and if now necessary would still deny it.

Holding these sentiments as to the "ceded lands" I have ever affirmed that the power—the constitutional power—had its express limitation, and that a different disposition of them was both unwise and unjust, as well as unconstitutional.

These lands, however, have long since been disposed of; and newly acquired lands now form the bone of contention.

The present lands, have been acquired either by Treaty, by conquest, or by purchase; and the title to them necessarily vests *somewhere;* and where more suitable than in the organic head of the government?

When Louisiana was purchased by Mr. Jefferson, so strongly was he impressed with a want of constitutional power to make the purchase, that he called upon Congress for an amendment of the constitution to legalize the act.

This amendment was never made, for the country was satisfied that the overruling necessity for its acquisition was so great, that *that itself* was a sufficient justification.

Since this first acquisition we have gone on, from time to time, acquiring lands, as other nations have acquired them; and exercised the same acts of ownership over them, as other governments have done; until it has become the *fixed and settled opinion* of the country that as a Nation we have *the right to acquire.*

It is perfectly immaterial where we derive this right; whether "ab extra" the constitution (*from necessity*) as contended for by Mr. Jefferson, or "ab intra," under the treaty making power, as contended for by others.

The result is precisely the same as it affects the present controversy.

If we derive it from *without*, Congress is nothing but a Trustee; holding the lands for the benefit of the States—the *"cestui que trusts."* And as such, the Trustee has no right to make any other than an *equitable* division or appropriation of them; and in doing this Congress acts more on the equitable, than on the legal side of its jurisdiction; more as a Trustee dispensing Equity, than as Legislators enacting laws.

If we derive the power, on the other hand, from *within*; (that is from the treaty making clause;) the *same Trusteeship, with all its equitable limitations*, necessarily attaches, from the *nature* and *character* of the acquisition; from the fact that it is *a common fund*, and has been acquired by a *common effort.*

So that view the subject in any light, the claims of the old States are not affected thereby.

If Mr. Jefferson was right, when he purchased Louisiana, and justified himself by the plea of its overruling necessity, (in which plea he has been sustained by the whole country,) a necessity more urgent demands distribution.

Yes, it is far more urgent and important; for that was done to ward off *a distant* and *probable* collision, growing out of the navigation of the Mississippi, while distribution rests its defence on the *incontrovertible fact*, that unless this is done, and *that speedily*, it is not only highly probable, but *absolutely certain*, that the old States will be defrauded of their fair proportion of the untold millions of acres in which they have a *common property.*

But it is said, that the Democratic party, on more occasions than one, in their several conventions, have affirmed, "That the public lands are the common property of all the States—that they are held by the Government in trust to be sold, and their proceeds placed in the public treasury; and thus appropriated to the common benefit by defraying the expenses of the government."

It is true that the Democratic party in their national and other conventions have so expressed themselves.

For a similar resolution I voted myself in the Baltimore Convention that nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency: and for a similar resolution I would now vote; *provided*, there were not extraneous influences so urgent and overpowering as to demand a change of position to meet the *changed aspect* of affairs.

This very change of position has been superinduced and brought about, not only from the untold millions of acres that we possess, but from the bad faith of those in whom I have confided.

We have in every instance received in return for our abiding confidence, the most unprincipled exhibition of bad faith on the part of the North-western Democracy.

Yes, General Cass and Stephen A. Douglas, the former our Democratic candidate for President in 1848, and the latter the second choice of the Democracy of N. Carolina in 1852, these *very men*, who have been the loudest to proclaim "let them alone," "let them go into the Treasury," are *the very men* who have been the first to violate their oft repeated pledges, by voting the lands away to their own and other new States.

Nor is this all of which we can complain, for even the South-western Democracy have deserted this National Democratic platform.

Where, I ask, is Jefferson Davis?—where is Houston of Alabama? Indeed, where do you find the whole Democracy of the land States?

Their judgment seems to have followed their interests, and things outward to have carried things inward with them.

Look at the *late message* of Governor Jno. J. McRae to the Mississippi Legislature.

By an act of Congress passed in 1855, a grant of land was made to that State, to aid in the building of a Road from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico. It was found, by changing the first location, that the interest of the State would be promoted, as well as *more lands secured;* for as the grant was of alternate sections, *the longer* the line the *more the acres.*

Governor McRae, one of the most prominent Democrats of the South, as late as November 1857 recommends to the Legislature, to petition Congress to change the grant of land, so as to make it applicable to a *longer* line of road, *expressly* stating that by such a change, *more land* would be obtained.

Is not Governor McRae a Democrat? A man to assert the contrary in Mississippi would be "laughed to scorn."

How do you think they justify themselves for this departure from the Baltimore platform? By a species of political legerdemain; a metaphysico, politico abstraction; a kind of refining and hair splitting, by which they strain at a gnat, but are enabled to gulp down millions of broad acres with the slightest possible effort.

They take refuge under the "prudent proprietorship" as more recently held forth by President Pierce.

This is one step further in modern Democracy than I expect to take; and is entirely too latitudinous for a Democrat of the old State rights school, although I know that some have taken shelter under it. What a prudent proprietor may do with *his own* is one thing; but what Congress can *rightfully do* with *another's* is quite a *different thing.*

A prudent proprietor may clear and fell timber, may ditch his lands, may lease and hire out his farm, may, in short, do anything, either to improve or to adorn and beautify it.

Can Congress do this? If so, Congress can embark in a general system of internal improvements: for what is so well calculated to appreciate the value of real estate?

But it is said that *I* am no Democrat. I appeal to the most rigid scrutiny into my political antecedents, from the time I entered into political life (37 years ago) down to the present time, to put this false, this illiberal, and unmanly charge to the blush.

If *this* is not a Democratic record, I know not who can produce one.

Is not Gen. R. M. Saunders a Democrat? was not the late J. C. Dobbin a Democrat? Is not Samuel P. Hill a Democrat? And yet all these distinguished gentlemen voted for Mr. Bynum's resolution in the Legislature of 1852–3, affirming "That *if this system* of squandering the public lands shall continue, that N. Carolina should in common with the old States *assert her claim* to her rightful proportion of the public domain."

Not a Democrat! Is not James Buchanan a Democrat? Hear what he says in a speech made in the Senate of the United States in 1837:

He expressed *"his regret that the Senator from Kentucky* [Mr. Clay] *seemed to have abandoned his bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States."*

He said, "The Senator from Kentucky has abandoned the *promising child* which he had adopted and nursed so long and so tenderly," and, in speaking of his own superior affection for, and attachment to that "promising child," remarked: *"I have clung to that measure, through good report, and through evil report, until it has been abandoned by all its other friends, and I am left as the only mourner of its unhappy fate."*

"Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States would remedy *all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system.* It would secure to us a settled policy on which the country might rely. It would draw off from the General Government this eccentric source of revenue, and distribute it among the States. We would then be left where the CONSTITUTION INTENDED TO PLACE US. The Government would then be administered on its ORIGINAL PRINCIPLES."

But it is said to be unconstitutional.

Has not every President, from the time of Gen. Washington down to this day, signed bills donating these lands?

The system first commenced in the early part of Washington's administration. It is rather too late in the day to question the power of Congress to dispose of these lands.

I would sooner question *the manner* of disposition, than the power of disposition: Unconstitutional to divide these lands, yet perfectly constitutional to give them away? Unconstitutional to distribute a part among the old States, and yet *perfectly* constitutional to deposit any surplus that may be in the Treasury, arising in part from the proceeds of these very lands? Verily, for this latter, our entire Democratic delegation voted in the last Congress. No power to divide the lands, and yet you *have power* to exercise absolute ownership over the money, the fruit of these lands!

Yes, the very bill of the last session went so far as to deposite the money, *suspending the interest*, and yet, forsooth, you cannot dispose of the lands (the principal) for the want of a power.

There is poison in the constitutional treasury pot, exclaim the opposers of land distribution; you may drink the soup, however, but you *dare not* take the meat (the lands) with which it is highly seasoned.

Was ever absurdity more manifest, or inconsistency more apparent?

To the people of North Carolina I would say, that the only question that can possibly arise is one of expediency.

Is a distribution of a part of these lands proper, under all the circumstances by which they are surrounded?

I maintain the affirmative, and to the Farmers and other good citizens of the State, I now submit the issue.

It is a question that rises *infinitely* superior (at the present) to mere party politics, for we may suspend our political differences and resume them again, and the State be not much the loser.

Not so with this land question; it is *now* or *never*, for the sceptre has well nigh departed from Judah.

If the North Carolina delegation in the present Congress, or in the ensuing Congress, will but assert the claims of the old North State, the non-land-holding States have still the numerical strength to carry it through.

We have nothing to fear from the veto of President Buchanan, for he is already, as I have shown, committed in our favor.

Our taxes are already sufficiently heavy, and new loans have to be effected or additional taxation submitted to.

We owe a debt of something over eight millions of dollars, our rail road system has scarcely commenced; *provided* we had the means to extend it.

We have now to raise some $500,000 per annum by way of taxation.

Give North Carolina her proportion of some 250 millions of acres of these lands, and we could not only pay off our public debt, but we could extend our system of internal improvements, until every nook and corner of the State should be benefitted thereby.

Why not get them? Have they not been the means of building up other States, of webbing them all over with rail roads, and dotting them with commercial cities and flourishing inland towns?

Why not get them? Have we not poor children to educate, rail roads to build, schools and colleges, both polytechnic and literary, to establish?

What then remains in the way? Nothing, I answer, but the exploded technicalities of a mere party quibble.

Nothing but mere party drill has kept North Carolina so long from awaking up to her truest interests.

See what has already been done with this *your common property*:

The report of the commissioner of public lands shews, that up to June 30, 1853, there has been given to the States and Territories, for rail roads, &c., &c., as follows:—

Ohio,	1,970,530	Mississippi,	2,097,954
Indiana	2,283,219	Alabama,	1,867,292
Michigan,	2,363,477	Florida,	1,475,507
Illinois,	4,096,848	California,	7,263,405
Wisconsin,	1,934,464	Minnesota,	6,425,244
Iowa,	2,336,302	Oregon,	12,186,987
Missouri,	3,473,391	New Mexico,	7,493,120
Arkansas,	3,623,827	Utah,	6,681,707
Louisiana,	1,322,144		
		Acres,	68,913,937

In addition to this grant of sixty-eight millions of acres, to 13 States and 4 Territories, 12 of these very States have had 54 millions of acres more given them for seats of Government, public buildings, swamp lands, &c. &c.

Grand total of donations to the 3d June 1853, 123,062,451; grand total of sales, to the same time, 103,197,356.

From this it will be seen, (and I speak from the record) that there has actually been *given* away, to 13 States and 4 Territories some 19 millions of acres more than has been sold.

The opponents of distribution say that the old States have no right to complain, because nothing is lost by grants to Rail Road companies, in the new States. Is this so?

Have not the public lands actually withdrawn more dollars from the Treasury than the proceeds of their sales have put into it?

If so, how have the old States ever been remunerated?

The old States have not only to complain of the pecuniary loss they suffer by the unjust appropriation of their property to the exclusive benefit of the new States; but *of the effects* of this squandering system upon their prosperity generally.

If giving away these lands has not impoverished you, (which I affirm) you have certainly never been benefitted by any supposed appreciation in their value; or if you have, it bears a very *small* proportion to the injury done you.

Apart from your pecuniary and direct loss, you have had a positive injury entailed upon you.

For this *swindling system*, whilst it has given an unnatural stimulus to the growth and prosperity of the new States, has in no small degree retarded the growth and prosperity of the old States.

It has already withdrawn, and is still withdrawing from your borders, much of the wealth, population, and enterprize of the State; and in many other different ways it exercises a paralyzing and prejudicial influence upon your industry.

Under these circumstances, I, for one, am for no longer holding on to a mere party quibble, but go in for asserting the claims of my State to a fair proportion of these lands, before they shall have passed beyond our reach; and I now appeal to the People of North Carolina to sustain me in this position.

Farmers, and other good citizens of the State, will you any longer submit to such *monstrous injustice?* From the seaboard to the mountains, methinks I hear the indignant response of *No.*

I am nothing myself, but a farmer, and have no interest in common but yours.

But with you I am a taxpayer, and with you I feel that our taxes are already sufficiently exacting upon our industry.

Take this question in your own hands, and dismiss all caucusses, cliques, conventions, and such other party machinery, as may exert a prejudicial influence and serve only to bind you to party, *regardless of country*

Assert your claims for a fair proportion of these untold millions of acres; rise superior to party drill; go in for the State, and *nothing but the State*; and then, but not *till then*, will your taxes be lightened, your agricultural and mineral resources be developed, your free school system established upon a permanent basis—and your prosperity as a people secured.

I dismiss the subject for the present. A probable absence from the State for some two months, required that I should say something, and justice to myself would not allow me to say less.

I respectfully ask the presses of the State, of all political parties to publish this letter, for however we may differ in other things, *in this*, we have *one common* interest.

Respectfully,
W. F. LEAK.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 31, 1857.

THE NORTH CAROLINA PRESBYTERIAN.—The first No. of this paper was issued yesterday. It is a large and very handsome sheet—the paper from the mill of David Murphy, Esq. in this vicinity, and the type all new and beautiful. Its Editors are the Rev. George McNeill, Jr., and B. Fuller, Esq., who need no endorsement from us as gentlemen of talents and character, since they were the choice of so enlightened a body as the Synod of North Carolina. The Senior Editor is widely known as a Minister of the Gospel. The Junior Editor has acquired considerable reputation as a lawyer and politician, and his prospects in both walks of life were more than ordinarily promising; but he has preferred another, which may not offer so much of fame and of profit, but more of happiness here and hereafter. He is relinquishing his Profession and will devote his time and talents to the paper. We state this as a voluntary offering of kindness, because we have heard from the country that it was an objection to the paper that it was to be edited in part by a lawyer and politician.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—We publish in this paper a letter from Walter F. Leak, Esq., a democratic candidate for Governor. It is due to Mr. Leak and to ourselves, to say, as his letter shows on its face, that he is not *our* candidate for Governor. He selects an opposition paper in which to publish his views, not of choice but from necessity. And we publish it as a matter of courtesy to an old personal friend.

The Salisbury Herald recommends H. W. Guion, Esq., of Lincoln County, for Governor.—Mr. Guion is at present President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. His politics, we think, have always been Whig.

GEN. WALKER CAPTURED.—The Northern Light arrived at New York on Sunday last, with the California passengers and mails, $2,500,000 in specie, and the fillibuster General Walker, and a part of his men.

Walker's career has been a short one this time. On the 4th inst., soon after his arrival in Nicaragua, a part of his troops, under Col. Anderson, captured Fort Castillo and four Nicaraguan steamers. On the 8th inst. Walker and all his men, except Anderson's command, surrendered to Com. Paulding who landed with 350 men from the U. S. S. Frigate Wabash for the purpose of capturing him. No blood was shed: Not a blow struck. Walker was sent to New York, a prisoner of war on paroie; part of his men accompanied him, and the remainder were put on board the Saratoga for Norfolk. Anderson, with 50 men, and provisions for 3 months, still holds Castillo.

The New York Express, from information before it, regards Walker's surrender to Com. Paulding as a measure adopted to secure his safety, threatened by the British now, as by the Costa Ricans on the last occasion of his surrender to a U. S. Vessel. If he and his men had not been taken on board by the Wabash, says the Express, the British ship-of-war Brunswick would have opened her guns upon them.

The Express adds:—

"Now, as this is the second time, within a few months, that the U. S Navy has saved these buccaneers from the pains of death,—first from the Costa Ricans, and now from the British,—is it not high time to give them to understand that hereafter if caught in like straits, they will be left to their fate?

"We have said we "regret" that Walker is back again, here,—because, there can be but little doubt that his restless spirit will soon be seeking to develop the "resources" of some "new field of enterprise," in other words,—plundering somebody's territory,—and thus bringing a new reproach upon the nation that has already been too forbearing to him and his followers.

"As for keeping him a "prisoner of war, even on parole,"—who believes it? We expect to see him drumming up "recruits" for a new *raid*, in less than a year. The "boys" on board the Saratoga, are doubtless living on the best that Uncle Sam can afford,—and there is but just as little doubt that all hands will be let loose upon us again, as soon as they get into Hampton Roads."

THE CAPTURE OF WALKER.—The above important intelligence has produced great excitement in various parts of the country. We group together the following paragraphs from Charleston, Washington, New York and Petersburg papers, received this morning, as embodying the public sentiment:—

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

Views of the Government.—Commodore Paulding in a Scrape.—The arrest of Walker and his arrival in New York have bred a new and unexpected battle for the administration. The Cabinet have been in a pother about it all day, and the President is reported to express himself with characteristic emphasis on the subject.

Dispatch to the Associated Press—and probably "By Authority."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The instructions to Commodore Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for the government to anticipate every state of circumstances, and not until his official dispatch shall have been considered, will it be determined whether or not he was justified in arresting General Walker.

WASHINGTON, Monday.

Commodore Paulding Denounced at Washington for Arresting Walker.—Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker and his men by Commodore Paulding as illegal, inexcusable and unauthorized. The Commodore's instructions were only to prevent Walker's landing.

Commodore Paulding will doubtless be Court Martialed immediately.—*Times Cor.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Excitement Concerning Walker.—The public mind is at a high pitch of excitement in regard to the result of the capture of Walker and his men at Nicaragua. The general impression is that Paulding exceeded his instructions, and his conduct will be questioned by court martial. Walker is expected here to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec'r 28.

The Walker Expedition.—Great excitement has been occasioned here by the news of the intervention of the Government in Nicaraguan affairs.

MOBILE, Dec. 28.

Reception of the Nicaraguan News.—There is great excitement here to-day in regard to the government intervention and the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is believed that a public meeting will shortly be held on the subject.

There are various other evidences of feeling in other papers; but the above will suffice. It is worthy of remark that the Washington Union publishes the news without a word of comment; whilst the States, another administration organ, strongly denounces the Commodore's conduct as "usurpation of authority," for which "there can be no excuse."

Of course we cannot tell whether Com. Paulding was justified by his instructions in acting as he has; nor whether the Costa Rican authorities gave him permission to land his forces, (which we think probable.) But of one thing we feel very sure: that it is happy for the peace of the country that Com. Paulding, and not the British forces, took the decisive step of arresting Walker. If the British commander had been left to do it, there would have been a furious storm of indignation from one end of this country to the other, so that it would have been difficult to restrain the hostile feeling against Great Britain. For our own part, we rejoice in the suppression of the expedition.

The Utah Army.—We learn that the War Department yesterday received information by telegraph from Lieutenant General Scott, announcing the arrival of despatches from the Utah expedition. The news is very favorable. On the 7th Nov., Colonels Johnson and Smith and the trains had overtaken Col. Alexander, and all were marching upon Fort Bridger, which was only sixteen miles distant. The troops were in fine spirits, and there was just enough snow upon the plains to protect the grass from fire. Fort Bridger, we believe, is located 113 miles from Great Salt Lake City.

Washington Union.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 23d inst., has the following on the same subject:—

"The expresses which have recently arrived at Fort Leavenworth from the army of the West bring information that the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command, had concentrated on Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger, from which they were distant only a few miles. The progress of the army was exceedingly slow, sometimes making only two or three miles a day, and then encamping in the night. The horses, mules, and other animals were giving out hourly, and it is not worth while to conceal the fact that all the animals will perish this winter. While this is the case, it is satisfactory to know that the troops would soon be in a position where they could bid defiance to the Mormons, and the elements would not harm them. The supply trains had all arrived and were in company with the military, and there would be an abundance of provisions for the whole army Fort Bridger, it will be recollected, is one hundred and thirteen miles from Great Salt Lake City, but between that fort and the city all the great obstacles to the march of the army are interposed. The drifting snow fills up the *cañons* and passes, and an impassable barrier is presented to the march of the troops until next spring.

"A report having gained some currency that two companies of the fifth infantry had met with some reverses on the route to Utah, the particular character of which is not stated, we are warranted in saying, by the letters received at Fort Leavenworth, that there is no foundation for any such statement.

"We are gratified to learn that there are thirty-five companies of United States troops in Kansas, the whole of which may be put in readiness for a march across the plains by the middle of April next. These can be followed by the new regiments, a large portion of whom, it must always be borne in mind, must be detailed to escort the provision and baggage trains."

There is later news by way of California, to the 27th ult. A battle is reported, in which 180 U. S. troops were killed, and Col. Johnson forced to retire.

The California journals of the 5th all publish the following dispatch from Portland, Oregon, brought by the steamer Commodore, at San Francisco on the 4th:

PORTLAND, Nov. 27, 1857.

"By the steamer Mountain Buck, which arrived yesterday from the Cascades we have a report that an express had arrived from Col. Johnson, of the Salt Lake expedition, with intelligence that the Mormons had cut off his train, and killed one hundred and eighty of his men, and he had been forced to retreat.

"The above news was sent to Col. Steptoe, at Fort Walla-Walla.

The San Francisco Herald says:—

"Nichols & Co.'s Express, yesterday, put us in possession of a report to the effect that Colonel Steptoe, commanding at Fort Walla-Walla, had been advised of a battle between the United States troops under Col. Johnson, and the Mormons, in which Col. Johnson had lost his train of supplies and 180 men killed. On hearing this intelligence, we repaired to the army rendezvous, in Bush street, where we were kindly informed, by Dr. Stevens, of the army, who left the Dalles on Friday last, of the following facts: A white man, who has an Indian wife, and who resides with the Indians, had an interview with Col. Steptoe, in which he said that two Indians had just come in from the east, one of whom reported that the troops under Col. Johnson had been engaged with the Mormon forces, and *had suffered defeat, with the loss of from one hundred to one hundred and eighty men.* The other Indian confirmed the report of the battle, but said that the Mormons had been whipped. Our Los Angelos correspondent, writing under date of November 23d, sent us the following intelligence:

"A San Bernardino man reported a Mormon rumor the other day, from Salt Lake, to the effect that a collision had taken place three miles the other side of Fort Bridger, between the Mormons (with their allies, the Snake Indians) and Col. Johnson's troops, in which three hundred whites and seven hundred Indians had been killed, and that the Indians had then gone over to the side of the U. S. troops. Of course this is mere rumor, and not probably reliable."

When the great distance intervening between San Bernardino and Fort Walla-Walla is considered, it must be conceded that there is a singular agreement on the point, that a battle of some kind has been fought."

The news has created intense excitement in California.

KANSAS ELECTIONS.—Late advices from Kansas, received at Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, say that the Constitution *with* slavery has been carried by a large majority. It is probably true, as the other side gave notice that they would not vote. *Their* election will probably come off shortly. A very good plan of elections they have in Kansas. Each party votes at its convenience, and thus both enjoy the pleasures of victory and escape the sorrows of defeat. It must be a fine place for the office-seekers, as a double quantity can be supplied.

Few particulars of the election are given. At Lecompton, the majority for slavery was 69, and at Lexington 30. At Lawrence no votes were received, and the poll-books were unopened at Topeka.

A body of Free-State men had left for Lecompton to seize the arms belonging to the Territory. Gen. Lane is stated to have left for Fort Scott, with the mild but avowed purpose of destroying that place; exterminating the pro-slavery settlers of the Shawnee Reservation, and carrying war even into Missouri. Gen. Denver, having assumed the Governorship of the Territory, has issued an address in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties.

THE WAR IN INDIA.—The news by the Persia mentions great anxiety in England for the safety of the two small forces in and near Lucknow, under command of Generals Havelock and Outram. The two Generals have but 2,000 men, are four miles apart, and all communication between them has been cut off by a rebel army of 70,000 men, under Nena Sahib. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell and Col. Greathed were on their way with ample forces to relieve Lucknow. But a day's delay, it was thought, would be fatal to the place and its defenders. The next mail from India will tell the story.

From other quarters of India the news is unimportant. In one or two places the rebels had attacked the Queen's troops, but were invariably defeated, and, on the whole, the rebellion is represented as "subsiding throughout the country."

BANK DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Clarendon, of this town, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, or $2 per share. See advertisement in this paper.

The Bank of Fayetteville has also declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Journal of Commere says that the stock of flour in New York is nearly, if not quite, 900,000 barrels. On Nov. 1 the stock was 250,000 bbls. Receipts to Dec. 28, 1,183,500 bbls. Exports and sales for local and Eastern trade, 565,000 bbls. The stock of wheat is not large; about 400,000 bushels. The stock of Indian corn is not large, but daily increasing; little old corn on hand, and new is not taken freely for export, being rather too damp.

PORK.—The Charlotte Democrat notices the arrival at that place of two droves of hogs from Tennessee, which were held at 8 cents gross.—One owner killed and salted his whole drove rather than take 7½ cents.

At Lancaster, S. C., a drove sold at 6¾.

U. S. SENATORS.—Gen. Shields and Hon. H. M. Rice have been elected U. S. Senators from Minnesota. Minnesota has not yet been admitted into the Union, but expects admission during the present session of Congress.

Mt. Vernon Seminary.

THE 6th Session of the Male Department of this Institution will open on the 2d Monday in January, 1858.

Terms as heretofore—varying from $5 to $15; $1 for incidental expenses. One half payable in advance, and if payment is delayed, interest will be charged in all cases.

Arrangements are making to furnish greater accommodations for Board within a short distance of the Academy. Board at $8 per month. It is very important for all to be present at the opening of the Session, though pupils will be admitted during the Session, and charged from time of entrance to the close. No deductions made unless in cases of protracted illness.

The Trustees seem determined to assist in offering to the public an Institution worthy of united patronage.

For particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal.

Goldston, N. C., Dec. 14, 1857. 68*5t

NOTICE.

AT December Term 1857, of Cumberland county Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator of the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, of the late Sarah Leach. All persons indebted to her are notified to make payment. Those holding claims must present them in due time or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ALEXANDER LEACH.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON the 31st day of this month, at the residence of Mrs. Mary Leach, in Cumberland county, I will sell on six months credit, the Perishable Property belonging to the late Sarah Leach.

ALEXANDER LEACH, Administrator.

Dec'r 11, 1857. 68*6tpd

THE FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

The following is Gen. Cass's letter of instructions to Com. Paulding, sent in consequence of a written request from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Ministers at Washington:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1857.

"SIR: From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—Republics with whom the United States are at peace—in direct violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And, under the eighth section of the said act, it is made lawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, 'for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States.' I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and other provisions of the said act of 20th April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character and so injurious to the national interest. And you are hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LEWIS CASS."

The following letter from the Aspinwall correspondent of the N. Y. Times embodies a statement of what occurred after Paulding's arrived off San Juan. Whilst it agrees with the official statements it is much more concise:

"The Wabash arrived off Greytown on the 6th. The next day Commodore Paulding hoisted his flag on the Fulton, and immediately set about his preparations to capture Walker and his men, whom he found encamped on Punta Arenas.

"It appears that the Commodore had received by the Fashion before he sailed from Aspinwall, which was on the afternoon of the 3d, a most presumptuous letter from Walker; in which the writer styled himself "President of Nicaragua and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua." This letter complained bitterly against Captain Chatard and his officers, for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c., and among other things asseverated that when he threatened Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, that he would shoot him if he came near his headquarters, the Lieutenant was without his uniform, and consequently he had no right to claim that he was a United States naval officer. In this letter Walker avowed his intention of asserting his right as President of Nicaragua by force of arms if necessary.

"On the 18th Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle, of the Wabash, his reply. This reply was a model of brevity, as follows:

UNITED STATES FLAG-SHIP WABASH,
Off San Juan del Norte, December 7, 1857.

SIR: Your letter of November 30 was received at Aspinwall and sent with my despatches to the Government. That of December 2 came to hand yesterday.

These letters surprised me with their tone of audacity and falsification of facts.

Your rude discourtesy in speaking of Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, I pass without comment. The mistake he made was in not driving you from Punta Arenas when you landed there in defiance of his guns.

In occupying the Point Arenas and assuming it to be the headquarters of the army of Nicaragua and you its commander-in-chief, you and your associates, being lawless adventurers, deceive no one by their absurdity.

Lieut. Cilley, of the Saratoga, informs me that he was in uniform, and you say he was in plain clothes when you threatened to shoot him. While you use such threats it may be of some importance for you to know that if any person belonging to my command shall receive injury from lawless violence the penalty to you shall be a tribute to humanity.

Now, sir, you and your fellows are here in violation of the laws of the United States and greatly to its dishonor, making war upon a people with whom we are at peace; and, for the sake of humanity, public and private justice, as well as what is due to the honor and integrity of the Government of the United States, I command you, and the people associated here with you, to surrender your arms without delay, and embark in such vessels as I may provide for that purpose.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING.

Flag Officer, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron.

To Gen. WM. WALKER, Punta Arenas.

"Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the river San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the fillibusters. On the 9th the broadside of the Sarotaga was brought to bear on General Walker's camp. Capt. Engle had the day before received his written orders as to the arming and disposition of the launches. He was directed to land, when he should be at a convenient distance from the shore, with small arms, and immediately to present the letter and summons above referred to. In case of resistance, he was directed to seize the principal officers first, using only just so much force as was necessary to accomplish his purpose. Every thing being ready, one hundred marines from the Wabash, and two hundred and fifty sailors from the Wabash and Saratoga, jumped into the launches, a tremendous sea making the feat very difficult of accomplishment; yet the utmost regularity and the most perfect discipline were observed throughout. The scene, with the many boats dancing on the waves, full of armed men, the launches with their twelve-pound howitzers, the three war-ships of the United States, and the British line-of-battle ship Brunswick in the harbor, was magnificent. The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker. When Captain Engle stepped forward and presented his demand for the surrender, Gen. W. replied at once: "Capt. Engle, *I am under your orders.*"

Com. Paulding writes to the Department:

FLAG-SHIP "WABASH,"
Off Aspinwall, Dec. 15, 1857.

SIR: My letter of the 12th inst. informed the department that I had broken up the camp of General Walker at Punta Arenas, disarmed his lawless followers, and sent them to Norfolk in the "Saratoga." The General came here with me, and will take passage in one of the steamers for New York, where he will present himself to the marshal of the district.

The department being in possession of all the facts in relation to Walker's escape with his followers from the United States, as well as the letters of Captain Chatard and Walker to me after he landed at Punta Arenas, the merits of the whole question will, I presume, be fully comprehended.

I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honor of our country than by disarming and sending them home.

In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility that I have incurred, and confidently look to the government for my justification.

Regarded in its true light, the case appears to me a clear one; the points few and strong.

Walker came to Point Arenas from the United States, having, in violation of law, set on foot a military organization to make war upon a people with whom we are at peace. He landed there with armed men and munitious of war, in defiance of the guns of a ship-of-war placed there to prevent his landing.

With nothing to show that he acted by authority, he formed a camp, hoisted the Nicaraguan flag, called it the "Headquarters of the army of Nicaragua," and signed himself the commander in-chief.

With this pretention, he claimed the right of a lawful government over all persons and things within sight of his flag. Without right or authority he landed fifty men at the mouth of the river Colorado, seized the fort of Castillo, on the San Juan, captured steamers and the goods of merchants in transit to the interior, killed men, and made prisoners of the peaceful inhabitants, sending to the harbor of San Juan del Norte some thirty or forty men, women, and children, in the steamer "Morgan."

In doing these things without the show of authority, they were guilty of rapine and murder, and must be regarded as outlaws and pirats. They can have no claim to be regarded in any other light.

Humanity, as well as law and justice and national honer, demanded the dispersion of these lawless men.

The remnant of the miserable beings who surrendered at Rivas were conveyed in this ship last summer to New York, and their sufferings are yet fresh in the memory of all on board.

Besides the sufferings that would necessarily be inflicted upon an innocent and unoffending people, these lawless followers of General Walker, misguided and deceived into a career of crime, would doubtless have perished in Central America, or their mutilated and festering bodies have been brought back to their friends at the expense of their country.

For the above reasons, which appear to my mind quite sufficient, I have disarmed and sent to the United States Gen. William Walker and his outlawed and piratical followers for trial, or for whatever action the government in its wisdom may think proper to pursue.

Captain Ommanny, of H. B. M. ship "Brunswick," offered to co-operate with me in removing the party from Point Arenas; but, as they were my countrymen, I deemed it proper to decline the participation of a foreign flag.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
H. PAULDING.

Flag Officer, Commanding Home Squadron.

The Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A subsequent letter merely bears testimony to the gallant behaviour of all the officers and men under Com. Paulding's command.

Marshal Rynders with Walker in custody arrived at Washington on Tuesday, and waited upon the Secretary of State for instructions. The Secretary, as we learn from the Union, informed the Marshal "that the executive department of the government did not recognise General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him; and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him. The marshal then informed Gen. Walker that he had no authority to hold him in custody any longer, and the two gentlemen immediately withdrew."

Com. Paulding, says the N. Y. Express, comes honestly by his skill in arresting unlawful expeditions. His father was that celebrated John Paulding, the Peekskill farmer, who was one of the three captors of Major Andre. Hiram was born in Westchester County, and in early life entered the Navy, where he has gradually worked his way up through the grades of Midshipman, Lieutenant, Commander, and Captain. He has ever been one of the most efficient and valued officers in the service, and Government a short time since showed its appreciation of the fact, by appointing him to the command of the Home Squadron, which he now holds.

Unfortunate Rencontre.—A difficulty occurred on the 24th inst., at a public meeting in Brunswick, Ga., between J. W. Moore, Esq., the representative to the Legislature, and Col. Carey W. Styles. The meeting was called by Mr. Styles, who was the conservative candidate for Mayor, and who announced that he would discuss "men and measures." The meeting was a crowded one, and in the course of his remarks, Mr. Styles denounced the "Academy Bill,"—which, it seems, Mr. Moore had supported in the Legislature—as "a system of confiscation and spoliation," applying to it the term "dishonorable," and other epithets of that character.

At this stage of the speech, Mr. Moore interrupted the speaker by rising, with his hand in his vest, and saying, "If you say that I have done anything dishonorable, it is a falsehood." Whereupon, Mr. Styles, having ceased, turned in the direction of Moore, hurled back the falsehood in stronger language, and placed his hand upon his pistol. Mr. Moore retorted, and drew a pistol. The next moment both gentlemen levelled their pistols and fired, without effect. Then commenced a scene of confusion, which it would be impossible to describe, but which you may imagine when you learn the fact that many persons were sitting between the combatants.

The firing continued between the gentlemen above mentioned, and others, until six or seven shots were discharged. Our worthy Mayor, James Houston, being one of the persons who fired at Mr. Styles.

All at once, Mr. Moore was heard to utter groans and cries of distress. The lights were struck out, and the writer made all possible haste to leave, with the most of the crowd.

Mr. Moore was discovered to be shot in the abdomen, and died in about one hour afterwards.

The next morning, Mr. Styles surrendered himself to the Sheriff, and now awaits his examination before Judge Cochran.

There are completed and in construction at the present time the following lengths of telegraph: United States 33,000 miles, overland; South America, 1500 miles, overland; Europe, 37,900 miles, overland; India, 5,000 miles overland; submarine, Europe and America, 960 miles. Total, 78,350.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.—Daniel Hicks, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence near Boydton in Mecklenburg county on the 12th day of the present month, in the 99th year of his age.

THE VIRTUES OF "HARD MONEY."

The letter of our intelligent London correspondent, in Monday's issue, announced a state of financial distress in the rich city of Hamburg, which far surpasses, in extent and severity, that which has recently passed over nearly the whole of Europe and our own country, and from the effects of which we are now only slowly recovering. Hamburg, as is well known, forms the monetary and commercial centre of a wide and populous district, embracing in its scope a large part of Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, as well as other portions of the Continent with which its relations, if less immediate, are hardly less important.

We have been induced to advert to this unhappy condition of affairs in that opulent city because it inculates a useful lesson of instruction for the admonition of those political theorists who find in a "hard-money currency" an infallible specific for the prevention and cure of "panics," "revulsions," and "pressures;" for it needs not be said that Hamburg, in contrast with most of the great financial centres of the world, has long rejoiced in an exclusive metallic currency, and is therefore found in an admirable situation to test both the positive and comparative virtues of the system so earnestly commended in certain quarters for adoption in this country.

What, then, is the working of "hard money in Hamburg? The answer is at hand in the concurrent statement of all in Hamburg and of all out of Hamburg who have business relations with that city, that the recent money pressure has been more generally and disastrously felt at that point than in any other part of Europe. The latest intelligence from the city, under date of the 19th instant, presents the following melancholy exhibit:

"Notwithstanding the arrival of about 100,000,000 (francs) in silver at Hamburg during the past week, failures have succeeded one another without intermission. The amount of bills of exchange protested since the commencement of the crisis is estimated at one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty millions. Yesterday the panic was at its height. Many hitherto strong houses were declared insolvent, though possessed of considerable assets."

And in this extremity it is important to observe the quarters from which aid is invoked, and successfully invoked, by the business community of Hamburg. The following statements will suffice to illustrate this point, and at the same time serve to suggest a salutary inference as to the possible convenience and utility of National Bank in a crisis like that which has overtaken this hard-money city:

"LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is mentioned that *the National Bank of Copenhagen* is asking from the Government assistance to the extent of four or five millions of rix dollars, in order to take up and renew numerous drafts on Hamburg and to grant liberal assistance to the Danish merchants."

And again:

"PARIS, December 11.—The National Bank of Vienna has come to the aid of Hamburg by lending 10,000,000 marks banco, (about 20,000,000 francs,) at six per cent., repayable in a year."

Thus it will be seen that while the good citizens of Hamburg are not "cursed with an irredeemable paper money," they are nevertheless not so much blessed with a plethora of specie as to disdain the aid that may be furnished by National Banks established in other parts of Europe; and if these institutions are found so useful, not only as a means of preventing panics at home, but of relieving panics abroad, it would not greatly surprise us if hereafter the worthy burghers of Hamburg should determine to have one of their own, conducted on a foundation similar to that of other liberal and enlighted communities.

Nat. Intelligencer.

Interesting Statistics for 1857.—From a number of statistics published in the New York *Herald*, we glean the following:

During the year 1857 there were 227 fires in the United States, where the loss at each was over $20,000. The total loss is set down at $15,792,030, against $21,158,000 in 1856. The number of lives lost at fires this year was 158—last year 183.

Number of steamboat accidents this year 36; lives lost, 322; and 86 wounded. Last year there were 29 accidents, 358 killed and 127 wounded.

Number of Railroad accidents, 126; persons killed, 130; wounded, 530. Last year there were 143 accidents; 195 killed, and 629 wounded.

During the present year 26 revolutionary soldiers have died, as have also 25 persons of one hundred years of age and over.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S CELEBRATED

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a *sure preventive*.

The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder, of travelers or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions in producing Gravel, Calculi, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescences in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known, on account of its various other remedial properties.

In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the colic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their highest written authorities.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and *fac-simile* of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
22 Beaver Street, New York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word *Schiedam Schnapps*, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition on the public.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nov. 25, 1857. 63-3mi

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN and BLACK TEAS for sale by.
S. J. HINSDALE.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.

Who commanded at Moore's Creek Bridge? is a question that came in my way nearly two years ago. Since that time I have occasionally devoted a leisure hour to its investigation, and in your paper of the 3d Sept'r expressed an opinion upon it. In that article I referred to a Lecture delivered by Prof. F. M. Hubbard before the "Oak City Guards," which was published in the University Magazine for August; and dissented from his conclusions in favor of the claim of Caswell, and endeavored to maintain that Lillington was in command. To this article Prof. Hubbard made a brief reply in which he stated that he was then "investigating the question," and "designed to go over the whole ground and present if possible a statement of the evidence that should be conclusive."

Upon this intimation I declined answering his articles in detail, but promised, when the conclusive evidence should be summed up, I would again devote an hour to the subject.

To the kindness of Prof. Hubbard I am indebted for a copy of the University Magazine for November, containing his able and elaborate discussion of the question, which has more recently appeared in the Observer. I have read the production with interest, and esteem it for the talent and genius it exhibits, as well as for its literary excellence. In differing with Prof. H. in opinion, I entreat him not for a moment to suppose that *I* doubt his "*impartiality*" on this subject. To do so would warrant him to doubt me—a conclusion to which it would painfully affect me to know he had come. As it is hardly possible that I shall ever again write upon this subject, and as it is one that has excited some interest, you will pardon me for restating at some length the evidence on which I rest my belief that Lillington was in command at the Battle of Moore's Creek.

In the discussion of the question, I lay down the following proposition, viz:

Col. Lillington was *entitled to command within the Wilmington District.*

To prove this I appeal to the record of the proceedings of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, Sept'r 7, 1775.

"The report of the Committee appointed to bring in a plan for regulating Minute Men and Militia being taken into consideration,

"Resolved, That the Province be *divided into six Districts*, as they stood heretofore under the Superior Court Law: Edenton, Halifax, Hillsborough, *Wilmington, Newbern*, and Salisbury *Districts*."

"That a Battalion, consisting of ten companies of fifty men rank and file each, *be raised in each District*," &c.

"That the person appointed to enlist Minute men in each County, *may* take volunteers coming of their own accord from other Counties; *but shall not go into any other County to enlist* without permission of the Committee of such County in writing. * * *

"That precedence or rank of the *different* Battalions be determined also as they are *soonest embodied*." "Should two Battalions' or Colonels' certificates bear the same date, the Provincial Council shall determine the rank."

"That in case of insurrections, invasions or other emergency" "the Colonel" shall "have power to order all or any part of the Battalion, as he shall think proper, into service, and *march them to any part of his District.*

"SEPTEMBER 9th, 1775.

"The House taking into consideration the appointment of field officers of the Minute men, Resolved, That the following persons be appointed, to wit:

Newbern District, Richard Caswell Colonel; Wilmington District, Alexander Lillington Colonel.

Resolved, That a Committee of Safety be appointed for "*each District*" "who, under the control of the Provincial Council", shall direct the operations of the Militia and other forces "*within their respective jurisdictions.*"—Amer. Arch. 3d vol., 4th series, pages 198, 205.

On the 20th October 1775, the Provincial Council met, and "The Council being informed that the Minute men directed to be raised in some of the Counties in this Province cannot be enlisted in time to answer the intention of the Congress: And also, whereas it may be found impracticable at last to complete the Battalions in some of the Districts,

"Resolved, That the Field officers and Captains in such case shall call together *such Minute men* as *shall* enlist to the place and proceed to training in the manner directed by Congress," &c.

"Resolved, That *commissions do issue" to the Minute* and Militia officers.—*Amer. Arch.*, 3 *vol.* 4 *series*, 1089.

In the Newbern District *Colonel Caswell* was to raise his companies as follows: In Craven two, Carteret one, Beaufort one, Hyde one, Johnston one, Dobbs three, and Pitt one.

In the Wilmington District *Colonel Lillington* was to raise in Brunswick one, Onslow two, Duplin two, Cumberland one, New Hanover two, and Bladen two.—*Amer. Arch.* 3 *vol.* 4 *series*, *pages* 185, 204.

It thus appears that neither Colonel received his commission under the enactments of the 7th September, by having soonest embodied his battalion; nor could the Provincial Council *determine the rank of either Colonel*, as neither had *soonest* embodied his men, or produced "*certificates*" that his battalion was compiete, and these were made conditions precedent to the right of the Provincial Council to determine rank. It will thus be seen that all six of the Colonels in the Minute men service were appointed on the same day—or as it is better expressed by Professor Hubbard in his original article, "They (Caswell and Lillington) were both appointed by the same authority on the same day," and were "two officers of the same grade and date of appointment."

So far *we are agreed*, and it is conceded that on the 20th October, 1775, Col. Lillington was in military grade and rank the equal of Col. Caswell.

By reference to the enactments already alluded to it will be further seen, that the Counties were designated in which the Battalion of each Colonel was to be raised; and it was forbidden the one to enlist men in the other's Counties. Each County had its own Committee of Safety, and each battalion district had its members of the Provincial Council; and in case of insurrection, invasion, or other emergency, each Captain was to call out his men; and the Colonel in the Minute men service had power to march his men "*to any part of his district.*"

On this subject, Martin, in his history of North Carolina, says:

A Battalion to consist of ten Companies of fifty men rank and file, was directed to be raised in *every district*. The troops *thus* to be raised were called minute men; their uniform was a hunting shirt, leggings or spatterdashes and black gaiters; they were to be embodied in battalions *at or near the town of the district*, and continue in training for fourteen days successively; after this the Companies were to return to their respective Counties and be mustered at least once in a fortnight: they were to be paid when training, mustering and called to the field.

"Edward Vail of the County of Chowan was appointed to the *command* of the battalion of the Edenton district. Richard Caswell of the County of Dobbs to *that of the district of Newbern*. Alexander Lillington of New Hanover County to *that of the district of Wilmington*," &c.—*Martin*, *vol.* 2*d*, 365.

To my mind it is clear from all these authorities, that as Caswell had no right to "*recruit*" men in Lillington's District, he had none to command them in the field within that District, and as each had but a right to march his men to any part of his own District, the conclusion follows that whenever he entered another's District the chief in command of that District became the Commander of all the forces within it.

Here we are met, and this position is denied by the advocates of Col. Caswell's claim, and Professor Hubbard says, "The claim of precedence on the ground that they were in Lillington's District rests on no evidence. The Congress which appointed them established no such principle. Not a single contemporary writer alludes in any way to such a principle."

With all due deference, allow me to suggest, that the very principle here denied forms the *basis* of the original *organization* of the *army*. Each Colonel's District is described by "metes and bounds." Within those his duties are prescribed and his powers defined, and he alone is empowered to march "his men" within those limits to suppress insurrections and repel invasion.

Neither is "*contemporary*" authority wanting to sustain my position, because the provincial Congress on the 23d April and again on the 4th May, 1776, when appointing Brigadier Generals for the State, emphatically recognized and acted on the principle by adopting the following resolution:

"Resolved, That each of the Brigadier Generals shall *take rank* in their respective Districts."

Again on the 6th of May, ordered

"That the Generals of the Brigades of Halifax, Edenton, Newbern, and Wilmington, hasten by every possible expedition the march of the reinforcements to join General Moore. And that Brigadier Gen. Ashe be ordered to *take* the *command* of the said *reinforcements*, upon *their arrival in his District.*" Amer. Arch. 5 vol. 4 series, pages 1231, 1352.

Could any "contemporary writer" enunciate the principle more clearly than does the Provincial Congress, the then supreme power in the State, by assigning to Gen. Ashe the command of all his equals who might march into his District, and evidently *because* of their being within his District.

Take another view of this case. All admit that Lillington was chief in command within his District up to the time Caswell entered it; and it is conceded that Caswell was but his equal when out of it. Suppose Caswell had come into Lillington's District alone. Would any one argue that this simple act had of itself the effect to degrade Lillington from his command, and exalt Caswell to it? If so, then *rank* is made dependent on an officer's *locomotion*, instead of legislative will. Up to this time none of Caswell's friends have claimed such powers either for *himself* or his *office*.

But it has been maintained, that as he brought upon the field some 800 men, and Lillington had but 150, or 250, that he was *entitled* to command because he had "the largest force." This makes the right to command dependent on the *number of troops*, instead of on grade. Now I make bold to affirm, that not a single historian or military man can be named, who has written on this subject within fifty years after the battle, who has rested Caswell's right to command upon the *number* of his men. So far as I know, it has been reserved for Professor Hubbard to make the discovery. Hitherto I had supposed, that a right to command depended on rank and not on the numerical strength of an officer's forces; and that Generals Scott and Twiggs and Smith were entitled to command upon rank whether there was one or one thousand men under them. One thing is certain, the Provincial Congress that appointed Caswell and Lillington established no such *principle* as is contended for by Caswell's friends, but on the contrary, commissions were issued constituting them *equal* in *rank*, *without reference* to the *number* of *men* each had "*embodied*," recruited and ready for the field. All the Field officers received their commissions at one and the same time, and were ordered to drill "*such men*" as they respectively had enlisted. And it is not within the range of possibility that at the time each Colonel had enlisted precisely the same number.

For these reasons I maintain, that Lillington, and *not* Caswell, was *entitled* to command at the Battle of Moore's Creek, and on its appearing that he was present, the *presumption* is that he did command, until it is rebutted by proof. I challenge all of Caswell's friends to prove that the Provincial Congress vested in him any power whatever outside of his own district. It cannot be done. This leads to an investigation of the question, whether the testimony establishes the *fact* that Caswell did command, despite the *presumption in favor of Lillington, based upon his right.*

On this branch of the subject the "burden of proof" is on Caswell's friends, and they make the attempt. They *assume* that he *did* command, *not* because he was *entitled* by *right*, but because as is alleged, "The records of the time which have come down to us, whether in the form of public resolutions or private letters, *all point to Col. Caswell* as *the leading spirit* in that engagement. They all, so far as I know, without exception, mention *him* as *the commanding officer* of the American forces in that action. All the historians who have written of it, excepting Jones, give the same account, and Jones inclines to give the first honors of the day to Col. Lillington, &c. * * * That *all the original witnesses* are on one side, and that the side of Caswell—that *every historian* who has touched upon this action for the first fifty years after it took place, bears the same testimony."

The italics are mine.

These are the allegations on which Caswell's claim is made to rest. They are positive and comprehensive, and suggest a respectful inquiry into the extent, nature and character of the proof on which they are based.

The proof mainly relied on to sustain these allegations are two private, or at the most semi-official letters of Col. James Moore. One of them is dated 28th Feb'y 1776, in which he speaks of Mr. Campbell being "carried prisoner to Col. Caswell's Camp." In the other, dated the same day, he says, the Highlanders "advanced with intrepidity to attack Col. Caswell, who was entrenched on an advantageous ground." Now it never has been denied that Caswell had a Camp. His letter of the 29th February is dated "*Camp at Long Creek;*" and in that he states, that he left Moore's Creek on the 28th. On that evening (the 28th) Campbell must have been carried to Caswell's Camp at *Long Creek*, and then sent to Colonel Moore; otherwise Moore could not have written as he did on the 28th, "he (Campbell) is *now fallen* into my hands and I send him to you." Caswell himself does not claim *his* camp to have been at "Moore's Creek." On the contrary, he styles that "*our* camp—not my camp,—in the following sentence: "Col. Moore arrived at *our camp* a few hours after the engagement was over." Up to the time of Col. Moore's arrival, he speaks of that camp as "*ours*," [viz: Lillington and Caswell's.]

In reference to the second semi-official letter, where it is said they advanced "to attack Col. Caswell who was entrenched on advantageous ground," I have before remarked.

Caswell in his letter says the number of the enemy killed and wounded, "was about thirty;" "most of them were shot *on passing* the bridge." Could they have been shot in passing the bridge by those who were "*entrenched on advantageous ground*"? or was it by those who were stationed *between* the *bridge* and *the entrenchment*, on rising ground, protected by *one* of the "*breastworks*" mentioned by Col. Moore, near which "Capt. Campbell and Capt. McLeod fell"?

This statement has been objected to as not meeting the point. In my estimation being *entrenched*" negatives the idea that Caswell was the "*leading spirit*," and negatives the conclusion drawn from Martin that Caswell did all that was done: and Moore's letter but corroborates the statement of Jones, made upon the *written testimony* of Col. Samuel Ashe, to the effect that "Col. Caswell formed his men in the *rear* of Col. Lillington." This *written testimony* of Col Samuel Ashe I have seen within the past month, and it bears date 1832. If the point is not yet met, allow me to make an extract from the *official* dispatch of Col. Moore, in which he gives a detailed account of the battle, and says, "I despatched an express to Moore's Creek Bridge, to learn the situation of affairs there, and was informed that Col. Lillington, who had the day before taken his stand *at the bridge*, was that afternoon *reinforced* by Col. Caswell." * * * * *

"The next morning," adds Col. Moore, they "made their attack on Col. Caswell and Col. Lillington." Still further to this point is the testimony of Caswell, who in his letter of 29th Feb'y 1776, says, "we had an engagement with the Tories *at* widow Moore's Creek Bridge;" and among the troops engaged in that battle was "a detachment of the Wilmington Battalion of Minute-men, which we found *encamped* at Moore's Creek the night before the battle *under the command* of Col. Lillington." So that upon the testimony of Col. James Moore and Col. Richard Caswell, it is established beyond doubt or cavil, that it was *not* Caswell's camp, and could not rightfully so be called. And upon their authority the name of Lillington will descend to posterity as the Leader and the Commander at the Battle of Moore's Creek. The *appeal* from Col Moore's official despatch and account of the battle to his semi-official letter is too far-fetched to have much weight. No one looks to General Washington's private letters for an account of battles, or to his official letters to Congress for praises of his wife. Everything in its place.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan'y 2, 1858.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—GENTLEMEN: I noticed in a paper in this State, some little time back, remarks well calculated to do injustice to W. F. Leak, Esq., of Richmond County, N. C.

Politically, I am no friend of Mr. Leak, but from my knowledge of his high standing as a man, as well as from his acknowledged abilities, polite and affable in his manners, a polished and effective speaker, I know of no man in the State, who can draw to his support more of the "bone and sinew" of Democracy than he. And besides all these, Mr. Leak has age and experience, which united with the fact that he is a *farmer*, and perfectly identified with the great farming interests of the State, and has always been consistent in his political course as a democrat—I say all these present claims upon his party that cannot well be resisted.

AN AMERICAN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

The U. S. steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, arrived at this port yesterday evening. She brings advices from Europe to the 16th of December, four days later than those previously received.

The British Parliament adjourned its sittings on the 12th until the 4th of February next, the Royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Issues Indemnity Bill.

Detailed accounts had been received from India, but they do nothing more than fill up the outline previously received by telegraph, and give no fresh news.

No further progress had been made in the launch of the Great Eastern steamship.

Some very heavy failures had been announced.

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was generally bad.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.

Commercial.—The cotton market opened this morning with an almost entire absence of business, and the sales barely reach 2,500 bales to the trade. Prices irregular.

Dec. 15.—The demand for cotton continues very limited, and to day's transactions barely reach 9,000 bales—500 on speculation and for export. Prices in the buyers' favor.

There has been rather more tone in the trade as regards wheat and flour; corn, however, has declined 1s per quarter. In other articles there has been nothing doing, and no change to note.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.—Private advices from Liverpool per steamer Arago, under date of 15th inst., quote: Cotton closed with a declining tendency; prices ⅛ a ¼ lower, excepting for very low grades of American cotton, which was unchanged. Sales of Wednesday estimated at 2,000 bales.

The Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court of this State met in this city on Wednesday last: Present—Hon. R. M. Pearson and Hon. W. H. Battle, Judges; Chief Justice Nash detained at home by illness.

The following gentlemen have been licensed to practice law in the County Courts of this State:

John F. Murrill, of Onslow; Joseph J. Martin, of Martin; John W. Ellis, of Bladen; Josiah Collins, Jr., Washington; A. B. McEachin, of Robeson; Gilbert M. Patterson, of Richmond; Asa Ross, of Brunswick; George C. Woodley, of Lenoir; Abner S. Williams, of Martin; D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford; James R. Bulla, of Randolph; L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow; Z. J. Foote, of Wayne; Jas. R. Doughtre, of Pasquotank; Needham B. Cobb, of Wayne; Edmund J. Gaines, of Montgomery; John G. Yancey, of Madison; Thomas D. Williams, of Warren; Seaton Gales, of Wake; George W. Brooks, of Wake; Robt. S. Sinclair, of Pasquotank.

And the following have been licensed to practice in the Superior Courts:

S. A. Smith, J. B. Gilliam, William Scott, J. C. Hitchcock, John A. Stanly, James H. Abell, John S. Moore, W. H. Bagley, C. W. Grandy, Jr., John N. Stallings, J. E. Short, Luther Blue, R. H. Broadfield, James P. Holderby, and Rich. H. Battle.—*Ral. Standard.*

YEAST POWDERS;
Chocolate;
Saltpetre;
Pure Potash;
Toilet Soap;
For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec'r 7. 66-

K. M. MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.
☞Usual advances on Consignments. ☜
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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

1858.—Once more we are permitted to see the advent of a NEW YEAR—and never did one break upon us with more beauty than the present. The heavens unclouded, the air balmy, sun and moon and stars beaming with their utmost brilliancy, it was as lovely a season as heart could wish—as beautiful as when first "the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." May it please the Almighty Ruler of events to make the year as peaceful, as bright, and as happy, to all who read this, and to our country, as its first hours have been in the material world.

No one of the smallest pretensions to reflection can fail, at such a Point in the lapse of Time, to cast the thoughts back upon the events of the year now past forever, and forward upon the possibilities of that upon which we have entered. The past has been distinguished by sad reverses, as well as by multiplied blessings. The present should be all the better for the chastening. If our Southern people have suffered less than their brethren in other parts of the world,—indeed have scarcely suffered at all in comparison with them, —the lesson should still not be altogether lost upon them. It is a lesson of economy, of humility, of integrity in the business transactions of life.

For ourselves, we gratefully remark that no panic has reached the *Fayetteville Observer*, though it has had so much to tell of panics elsewhere. Its business has never been so large, during any one of the *Thirty-Three* years of our connection with it, as during the past year—its subscribers never so numerous, (though there be many, unfortunately, who are its *unremitting* friends.) It is exceedingly pleasant to us to have so many evidences of the public favor. It gives additional heartiness to the wish of A HAPPY NEW YEAR to all our readers; and additional earnestness to the assurance of undiminished efforts to deserve that favor, during the *Thirty-Fourth* Editorial year on which we have entered.

THE BATTLE OF MOORE'S CREEK.—We commence in to-day's paper the reply of our correspondent "B" to Professor Hubbard's article which we copied recently. We regret to divide it, but its length obliges us to do so. It will be found to embody a mass of Historical facts bearing on the point discussed, which have been collected with untiring effort by our correspondent.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY.—We are indebted to Edward Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh, for a pamphlet copy of a "Special Report of Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, concerning the advantages of the Valley of the Deep River, as a site for the establishment of a National Foundry." The Report was made on Thursday last, in pursuance of instructions from Gov. Bragg, who desires to lay such a Report before Congress.

Dr. Emmons, after stating many facts with which our readers are familiar, concludes—

"That Deep River possesses those advantages which a National Foundry requires in an eminent degree:

1. In its abundant supply of bituminous and semi-bituminous coals of the best qualities.
2. In its vast resources for the manufacture of iron.
3. In its materials for construction in wood and stone.
4. Ample water power.
5. In its soil and natural productions.
6. In its climate and good water for domestic purposes. There is neither the extreme heat of summer which debilitates, nor excess of cold in winter which closes the navigation of its rivers, or interferes with the movements of machinery."

INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A New York paper says, "the Treasurer of North Carolina has provided not only for the coupons due next month, but also for the interest due on the Deep River Internal Improvement bonds guaranteed by the State."

CREDITS.—Twelve of the largest and most respectable business firms in Cheraw advertise that they will not hereafter sell on time any Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Salt, Bacon, Flour, Pork, Corn, Meal, Butter or Lard, except when cotton or other produce is stored with the seller.

And sixty-one firms in Raleigh have resolved to sell on credit only for accounts payable the 1st of July and the 1st of January, instead of annually as heretofore. Interest to run from July and January, when not promptly paid.

We doubt not that the practical working of the above rules will be well for all parties.

We are indebted to Hon. Warren Winslow for public documents.

"THE AMERICAN PANIC."—The Journal of Commerce amuses itself with the fact that all over Europe and wherever money troubles have been experienced in Asia, the whole blame is thrown upon the "American panic." It is all the same in those parts of the world which have no commercial transactions with the United States as with those which have—the people who have failed have all failed because of the "American panic" and not because of any over-trading or extravagance of their own. The Journal concludes that "whatever the immediate result of the indoctrination may be upon men now engaged in business abroad, it may be safely inferred that the future generations will have some opinion of the immense influence and far-reaching complications of a business, the monetary interruption of which unhinges the commerce and exchanges of the globe."

PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Some of the leading Democratic papers North, among them the Boston Post and the Journal of Commerce, are complaining of the effect in a particular instance of the late law regulating Congressional pay. The Journal of Commerce, after some not complimentary remarks regarding Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, says:

"According to statements which reach us in the papers, he has signalised his retirement from the Congressional Halls by an act rather calculated to destroy whatever of confidence may have been reposed in his economical professions. The Washington Correspondent of the Boston *Post*, makes the following statement:—

"Mr. Banks will go, and will return no more, —having first, I understand, *drawn full pay for the session*, under the joint resolution lately passed. He manages thus to get a year's salary for about four weeks' service! No wonder he didn't resign before! His holding on made just a difference of $3000 in his pocket—no mean sum in hard times. He will now go on drawing his salary as governor of Massachusetts for the same period he has actually been paid as a member of congress."

If this statement is correct, Mr. Banks will have drawn for his Congressional service of seventeen days (Sundays included) the sum of three thousand dollars, besides mileage amounting, we suppose, to about $400 more. Technically it would seem that a member might be entitled to compensation *pro rata* for the whole time from March 4th to his resignation, which certainly ought to satisfy any reasonable degree of avarice, but to claim to the end of the year, when he has served but seventeen days, is "going it" a little too strong.

The successor of Mr. Banks is to be chosen at a special election to be held, we think, on the 7th proximo. By the same reasoning we suppose he will be entitled to draw pay from the beginning of the year, so that two full salaries must be paid for the service of one Representative a portion of the time. Should he be elected to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Sumner, who in some quarters is expected to resign, it will then be a question whether he is not entitled to a whole year's salary as Governor, and also a year's salary as Senator, making over $10,000 in all."

We publish this not to join in the abuse which is so generally heaped upon Mr. Banks, (though he is no favorite of ours, of course,) but as an illustration of the operation of the law. Nor do we mean to be understood as objecting to the increased compensation. That met our approval when voted, and still does so. The objection to the original law was, that by it a member of Congress might receive a very handsome salary and yet never put foot in Washington: for the law gives him $6000 for his term of office; and deducts for absences $8 per diem; that is, about $2,400 if absent all the time. The objection to the recent law is explained by the paragraphs above quoted.

It is not very creditable to the Democratic press that its assaults are directed against Banks. Though there may be men in public life who would have refused the pay, he has only taken what the law gives him. And that law was passed by his opponents, by a Democratic Congress, and signed by President Buchanan. The law and the law-makers are the proper subjects of complaint; not the man who profits by it. The law was not passed for Banks's benefit: nor is he at all responsible for its passage. He and his party are the minority.

North Carolina.—Senator Biggs, of North Carolina, it is said, will be appointed Judge of the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, in place of Judge Potter, deceased. Hon. T. L. Clingman will probably succeed Judge Biggs in the Senate.

We find the above in several of our exchange papers, and copy it for the purpose of expressing our profound acknowledgments to those abroad who are so kind and considerate as to arrange these little matters of the Judgeship and Senatorship for North Carolina, without putting her to any trouble of thinking for herself. It would be some additional satisfaction to us to know *who* they are that have fixed it all up so nicely? Is it a bargain made by and between our most unselfish democratic Senators and Representatives at Washington and "the Raleigh Clique," by which one is to be Governor, another U. S. Senator in place of Reid, still another Senator in place of Biggs, and the last and least, U. S Judge? And by which the joint and united influence of each and all is to be exerted to put themselves in and to keep all others out? Will not some of the excluded democrats lift the veil which conceals these things?

We notice among the arrivals at Washington City last week, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Hon. A. W. Venable, and Duncan K. McRae, Esq. It is scarcely probable that the two latter (at present under a cloud politically,) are seeking a vacant North Carolina appointment now at the disposal of the President.

By the way, there is an interest felt out of the State in regard to the appointment of a successor to our late venerable fellow citizen, as the following extract from a business letter from another State indicates:—

"There is doubtless great commotion among the lawyers—of course I refer to those who are disinterested Democrats—in consequence of the decease of the venerable Judge Potter. It is probable, I understand, that three members of Congress at least, are applicants, and scores of their constituents which no man can number. It will, from the character of the parties, be of necessity an amiable and perfectly harmonious fight; but the man who has been first and fiercest to profess adhesion to the latest Presidential construction of that dying dolphin—the Nebraska bill,—

"whom each pang imbues
With a new color as it gasps away,"

will probably secure the prize of his ambition, and the reward of noble devotion to principle."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—An Investigating Committee of a large manufacturing company in Massachusetts reports, that Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co., the Agents, paid $87,000 to secure the passage of the tariff of 1857, of which amount $8,000 was disbursed by the New York house, for printing, editorial service, &c.—but no satisfactory explanation has yet been afforded of the application of the balance A branch of the house was located in Washington City. Did the $79,000 go to bribe members of Congress?

The small pox has disappeared from Wadesborough and its vicinity, as we learn from the Cheraw Herald.

MONEY BY MAIL.—The failure of the system of "registered letters" for the transmission of money by mail—the complaint being that it serves to direct the attention of rogues to the letters which contain money—induced the late Postmaster General to mature a plan for issuing Money-Orders by every Postmaster upon other Postmasters, for transmitting small sums to persons at other offices. The present Postmaster General merely refers to this plan in his late Report, without approving or disapproving of it, which we regret, for in our opinion such a system will not only be a convenience, but will become a necessity, if the democracy should succeed in their apparent determination to abolish all bank notes of less denomination than $5, then $10, then $20, and then perhaps $50. In that event, how shall small sums be transmitted from place to place? Specie is too heavy, and too liable to loss and robbery, to be sent by mail. And the only resource seems to us to be in the Money-Order system, which has been in successful operation in Great Britain for several years, as we learn, and where, instead of being a government charge, it has been a source of considerable revenue. The amount of any one order is limited in England to $25, and the fee paid is proportioned to the amount. Scarcely any one would object to the payment of a small sum to insure the safe transmission by mail of money which he desires to remit to a distant place.

THE U. S. TREASURY.—The net amount in the Treasury was reduced on the 28th ult., to $5,651,677 03. Nearly four millions of the whole amount is in the Mint and its Branches, where it is required.

In the Treasury statement to that date, we notice that the amount on deposite in the Sub-Treasury at Wilmington, N. C., was $3,096 45, against which the Department has issued a draft which is yet outstanding for the prodigious sum of 35 cents! leaving $3,096 10 subject to draft.

Farther Kansas Difficulties—It is reported, upon the authority of despatches to the St. Louis Democrat, that the conflicting parties in Kansas have engaged in fresh hostilities, and that several conflicts have occurred. The U. S. Marshal, with a force of eighty men, is said to have demanded the surrender of a Free-State party, and the reply was a volley of musketry, which was returned. The fight lasted some time, when the former party was forced to retire, the Marshal being dangerously wounded.

Gen. Lane is reported entrenched at Sugar Mould, and prepared to fight the Dragoons.

In the Lawrence Convention an excited debate was had, concerning the Lecompton and Topeka Constitutions, in which loyalty to the latter was proposed as a test of fealty to the party, and speeches of a very revolutionary nature were made.

More Bad Luck.—The Administration is still in bad luck in the matter of choosing Governors and Secretaries for Kansas, if the statement contained in the following paragraph in the Missouri Republican, a Democratic paper, be true, of which we have no doubt:

"WESTPORT, Mo., Dec. 20, 1857.

"Mr. Denver arrived here last week, and will enter upon the discharge of his official duties today. The people seem very much prejudiced against him because he comes here at this time to supersede Mr. Stanton. From what I can learn of him I am sure that the President has made nothing by the exchange, for it is understood that Mr. Denver endorses all the official acts of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature. The truth is, the President, nor no man outside of Kansas, is qualified to advise fully how to act here."

For consistency's sake, Buchanan will immediately cause poor Denver's head to roll on the ground. Verily, Kansas is the "grave-yard of governors." Who will be the next victim?

Richmond Whig.

INDIAN DELEGATION AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Delegations of the Pawnees, Poncas and Pottowatamies, to the number of about thirty, had a formal interview with the President to-day. The auditory was large, including a number of ladies, and Secretaries Cobb, Floyd, and Thompson. The most interesting feature of the interview was the apparent reconciliation between the chiefs of the Pawnees and Poncas, which tribes have long been hostile to each other. The President or grand-father as they call him, having persuasively dwelt on the blessings of peace, joined their hands in token of friendship, and all seemed to be delighted with the proceedings. The Pottowatimes were in citizens' dress, while their less civilized colleagues were in their grandest attire, and more than usually profuse of paint and feathers.

Latest from the Seminole War.—The Tampa Peninsular of the 19th contains particulars of another engagement between the Indians and a detachment of volunteers under Capt. Stephens, in which five warriors were killed with a loss of but one man of Capt. S.'s command. The fight occurred at an Indian town about thirty miles from Camp Rogers on the 3d instant.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.

The indignation meeting called for this evening to discuss Nicaraguan affairs was adjourned until Saturday, on account of the non-publicity of the call—notwithstanding several thousand persons were in attendance. The adjourned meeting takes place on Saturday evening. The enlistment is still going on, 132 men having offered their services to-day. Over 1400 men are now in this city and Mobile awaiting shipment. The men from the lower part of Texas, *eight hundred in number, sailed on the 26th inst.* It is impossible to imagine the feeling here, as well as throughout the entire South, so far as heard from upon this question. The people are "in arms and eager for the fray."

Lieut. Wm. S. West, Company B, of General Walker's army, is, we learn, among the prisoners taken by Commodore Paulding. Lieut West is a native of Raleigh, fought gallantly through the Mexican war in all his campaigns. Gen. Henningsen, Col. Frank Anderson, and Capt. Cook, in their despatches, speak in the highest terms of Lieut West.

Commodore Paulding writes to the Navy Department, urging that some distinguishing and permanent marks be placed on men discharged from the naval service for vicious conduct. This is actually necessary, he says, to protect the service from villainous characters who disregard navy discipline.

A case has just been decided in Indianapolis, by which it is declared that marriage in Indiana requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other civil contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent.

MARRIED,

On the 17th December, by Rev. H. McNeill, Mr. MALCOM McLEOD, to Miss MARY ANN McDEARMID.

DIED,

In Montgomery County, on the 12th inst., of Pneumonia, Mrs. AMANDA McRAE, widow of the late Murphy McRae, leaving four helpless orphan children.

In Robeson county, on the 13th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE SINCLAIR, aged 80 years. She has been for many years an exemplary and pious member of the Presbyterian Church; and the whole course of her life would seem to warrant the hope and belief that she has changed this for a far better inheritance. She was loved and esteemed by all who knew her.—COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 4.

BACON—	15 a 00	LARD,—	14 a 00
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	8¼ a 0	Cuba	35 a 00
Ordin. to mid.	8 a	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	20 a 00	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 00 0
Dundee,	18 a 00	FLAXSEED	1 10 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	5 25 a 5 40	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 00
Super.	5 00 a 5 20	Apple do,	1 00 a 00
Fine,	4 75 a 5 00	Whiskey,	50 a 55
Scratched,	4 50 a 0 00	WOOL—	00 a 00
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	0 70 a 0 75	Yellow dip,	1 65 a 0 00
Wheat,	1 00 a 1 10	Virgin,	1 70 a 0 00
Oats,	50 a 0	Hard,	0 85 a 0 00
Peas,	1 00 a 0 00	Spirits,	75 a 00
Rye,	1 00 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We again reduce our figures. The last sale (which was on Saturday) was at highest figure. The news this morning may put it lower.

Flour—Slight advance.

Corn—Finds ready sale.

Pease and Oats—In demand.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and Yellow turpentine 2 15, hard 1 15. Nothing done in spirits or rosin. Tar 1 15. 274 hhds new crop molasses has been received from Cardenas, but no price fixed.

FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS

Of the principal articles from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the year ending 31st December, 1857, as compiled from reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those of the year 1856:

	1856. Coastwise.	1856. Foreign.	1857. Coastwise.	1857. Foreign.
Spts. Turp., bbls.,	113,025	1,134	114,913	5,843
Do. 5 gal. cans,	2,090		348	
Crude do. bbls.	54,921	5,988	39,397	1,952
Rosin do.	498,582	10,301	461,136	34,851
Tar do.	57,130	6,957	32,724	2,009
Pitch do.	4,551	2,079	2,700	821
Flour do.	2,153	936	1,799	300
Timber, P. F. ft	219,441	651,000	233,373	303,000
Lumber, do. do	11,012,876	10,678,211	10,855,404	15,186,121
Shingles,	43,549	4,883,500	772	3,941,500
Staves,	25,150	70,000	137,300	258,003
Pea Nuts, bush.	76,113	33	89,753	
Cotton, bales,	21,302	96	12,121	41
Do. Sheet'g, do	1,946		1,665	
Do. Yarn, do.	1,898		1,564	
Do. Waste, do.	66		109	
Do. Warp, do.	206		91	
Newspaper, bdls.	3,924		2,705	
Wool, bales,	75		41	
Rice, clean, casks,	268	273	174	238
Co. rough, do.	112,868	14,685	147,030	19,000
Wheat, bush	73,332		23,599	60

At New York, Southern flour dull and unchanged. Cotton market heavy; middling uplands 8¼ to 9. Spirits 38. Turpentine $3. Common rosin 1 30 to 1 35.

At Cheraw, for the week ending on Tuesday last, sales of 139 bales of cotton at 8½ to 10; most sales at 9 to 9¾

At Charleston, cotton 8½ to 10½; extreme prices.

Total receipts of cotton, 1,048,524 bales, against 1,474,325 last year. Decrease, 425,401 bales.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's. Line. Dec. 30, 31. Strs Magnolia and Fanny, with goods for J Otterburg, J N Smith, H L Myrover, T S Lutterloh, Rev Mr. Chapman, A G Thornton, E J Lilly and others.

Cape Fear Line. Dec. 31. Str Flora McDonald, with goods for H L Myrover & Co., J M Vann, G W Williams & Co., Union Mf. Co, Stedman & Horne, O Houston, Worth & Utley, A W Steel, J Worth & Son, A A McKethan, P A Wiley, J T Houston, R Jones, S T Hawley & Son, J M Rose, W Overby, Mrs M Worth, G W Lawrence, Mrs M Banks, C W Andrews.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25.—Schr A J DeRosset fm N Y. 28.—Schr L P Smith fm N Y. 29.—Schr W H Howard fm Sloop Point, John A Stanley fm New York. 30.—Brig Geo Washington fm Boston, Schr Electric Light fm Porto Rico.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

J. T. MULLINS presents himself as a Candidate for Constable to the voters of the Town District. Election February 6, 1858.

Jan'y 4. 73-

PLEASE CALL AND SETTLE.

ALL those owing me Notes or Accounts will please call and settle the same, as I am in want of funds and I cannot afford to indulge them any longer.

J. C. POE.

Jan'y 4, 1858. 73-1m

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, (*in the freighting business,*) under the firm of Lutterloh & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. James F. Marsh or Thos. S. Lutterloh will close the business of the late firm.

T. S LUTTERLOH,
J F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
JNO. B. TROY, Jr.

Dec'r 31, 1857. 73-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of S. M. THOMAS & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the concern will be settled by S. M. Thomas, who alone is authorized to use the name of the *Firm* in liquidation.

S. M. THOMAS.
HENRY T. THOMAS.

Jan'y 1st, 1858.

THE subscriber wishing to close the business of the Firm, as soon as possible, offers the entire STOCK OF GOODS on hand, at FIRST COST, for CASH—and no mistake.

Most of the above goods are seasonable, and a great many are in Whole Pieces. Merchants wishing to replenish their stocks would do well to call and examine for themselves.

S. M. THOMAS.

Jan'y 4, 1858. 73-3t

Presbyterian and Argus copy 3 times.

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term 1857, upon the petition of Frances Evans and others, I will sell at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, being the first day of the Special Term of the Superior Court, that valuable TRACT OF LAND known as the 'Blocker Land,' situated on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 3 miles above the mouth of Rockfish, and containing about 550 Acres, adjoining the lands of Jonathan Evans and others.

Terms of sale, 6 and 12 months credit, with interest from date; bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

WALTER A BUSKE, Clerk and Master.

Dec'r 20, 1857. 73*ts

EQUITY LAND SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, upon the Petition of the Heirs at Law of John McArn, dec'd, I will sell, at the Court House Door in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of February, at the Special Term of the Superior Court 100 ACRES OF LAND situated two or three miles from town, adjoining the lands of J. W. Powell, J. W. Pearce and others, and through which the Southern Plank Road runs for some distance. The said Land will be sold upon a credit of six months, with interest from date. Bond and approved security required from the purchaser.

W. A. BUSKE, C. & M. E.

Jan'y 4. 73*ts

Cape Fear Bank Stock at Auction.

WILL be sold at Auction, on Thursday the 7th inst., at the Market House at 12 o'clock, (if not sold privately before,) 9 Shares Cape Fear Bank Stock.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Jan'y 4. 1t

RAISINS.

WHOLE, Half, and Quarter Boxes, just received at BANKS' CONFECTIONERY.

Dec. 30, 1857. 73-2t

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1858:

Sabrina A Autry.
N C Bethea, Martin Bolton, Arch'd Buie, Jesse Bowen, James Baker, G M Barber.
Jas Colvin, Mary M Chester, William M Cameron 2, Jno A Charlotte, Enoch Cobb, Coroner of Cum'd Co.
Elizabeth Days.
H B Fangus, Mrs Sarah Ferenel.
Sarah Garratte.
Bettie J Hargrove, Joel Hall, E G Hatch.
J L Jones & Bro.
Lemwel Kemberly, Wm J Kelly.
K M Lear.
Ellen March (colored,) W R Maxwell, Elizabeth Murphy, Josiah Melton, Evander Munroe, Geo W Mill, Jno A McLean, Dr Jno W McKay 2, Jno McKenzie, Jno D McNeill, M McColeman.
Gavin A Pookum.
Jackson & Ray.
Unity Samptson, C F Snyder, N E Scales, L H S, Elisha Stewart, Peter Stewart 2, B R Shirke.
J H Taylor.
James Utley.
Ephraim Whitehead, Miss Elizabeth Wright.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

TAKE NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from crediting any one on my account without a written order from me, otherwise I will not be responsible for the payment.

DUNCAN McLAURIN,
Near Springfield.

Dec'r 31, 1857. 73-3t

$10 Reward.—Horse Stolen.

FROM my lot on Tuesday night, the 28th Dec'r, a small HORSE, 15 or 16 years old, originally gray, but now nearly white, with a lump on one of his hind feet done with a nail, and a swelling of his left wether, probably produced by the collar. I will pay the above reward for his delivery, either at my house, or to Dan'l Clark in Fayetteville.

HUGH LESLIE.

5 miles from Little River Factory, Jan'y 2, 1858. } 73*3tpd

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, a NEGRO MAN by the name of ANDREW, who says he belongs to Henry Bullock of Robeson Co., N. C. He is five feet four inches high, about 22 or 23 years of age, and had on when committed a blue coat and brown pants, and striped homespun vest of dark complection. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

WM. R. BOLTON, Jailor.

Jan'y 2, 1858. 73-

COMFORT FOR THE AGED.

The *Montreal Transcript*, speaking of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, June 19, says,—"We believe it to be generally recognized as a useful medicine by medical men; and we can state, with perfect truth and sincerity, that in one case with which we are more particularly acquainted—that of an old gentleman, at least eighty years of age, residing a few miles from this city, and who is troubled at times with an asthmatical complaint—the most decided relief is obtained whenever he makes use of the Balsam; this, at the advanced period of life which he has arrived at, may be considered an unanswerable proof of its virtues."

Look out for imitations.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Sold by Agents every where.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every where.

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854.

We have no doubt it will sell here. Send us one gross. JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854.

Send us 2 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market.

JOHN BIRKS & CO., *Medical Hall.*

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

WM. H. WOLFF.

WELLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856.

Send me another box, 3 dozen, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.

WM. H. KIRKER.

Jan'y 2. 73-2tpd

Bank of Clarendon at Fayetteville,

Dec. 28, 1857.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the past six months, payable on the 4th January.

J. W. SANDFORD, Cashr.

Dec'r 30. 72-2t

WHISKEY! WHISKEY!!

I AM now receiving

225 Bbls. Monumental White Whiskey;
15 " Apple Brandy;
15 " Doms. do.
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

Which was selected by myself with care, and will be sold cheap for CASH only.

E. F. MOORE.

Dec'r 28. 72-1m

MORE BUTTER.

900 LBS. choice Mountain Butter, for sale by P. A. WILEY.

Dec. 30. 72-2t

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

A FRESH supply received by

S. J. HINSDALE.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

THE next No. will commence the 2d volume. We will furnish it here, free of postage, at $2 50 per annum, payable invariably in advance. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions, or new subscribers, are requested to call immediately at the Book Store, as no paper will be ordered till paid for.

Dec. 28. E. J. HALE & SON.

CHEESE! CHEESE!!

100 BOXES Cheese, just received and for sale by E. F. MOORE.

Dec'r 31. 72 3t

YEAST POWDERS

FOR sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

The Life and Correspondence of Judge James Iredell, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, by Griffith J. McRee. Just rec'd. E. J. HALE, & SON

☞ The Presbyterian Psalmodist—Character Notes. A further supply just received.

Oct. 26. E. J HALE & SON.

CALENDAR FOR 1858.

	SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MAY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
JUNE			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
JULY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
SEPTEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
NOVEMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ORANGE JUDD, Publisher & Prop'r } 189 Water-st., New-York. } Terms—$1 a year in advance.

Vol. XVII, No. 1. JANUARY, 1858. New Series, No. 132.

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

Interesting Announcement.

FIFTY-ONE varieties of valuable SEEDS offered FREE to the Subscribers of the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1858.

The *Seventeenth* Volume of this Journal, opens with such inducements to all FARMERS, GARDENERS, and cultivators of even the smallest Plots, (ladies of course included,) as have *never* been offered before by the Publisher of this or any other Journal, to wit:

The *Agriculturist* is enlarged to 32 *Double* Quarto Pages in *each* number.

Six of the best practical Cultivators in all the country have been secured to write for its pages during the year 1858, besides a host of occasional contributors.

Over 300 beautiful, instructive Engravings of Rural Objects, of interest and utility, will be given in 1858.

The January Number has 75 instructive articles, and over 30 engravings, and this is a fair sample, though even less valuable than the succeeding numbers will be.

The January number gives a list of Fifty-One varieties of FIELD, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, of choicest kinds and best quality, mostly obtained from the best gardens in Europe. From this list *every* subscriber will be entitled to choose any *three* parcels he or she may desire, free.

The Seeds will alone be worth to many persons the full subscription price; but aside from them,

Every number will contain as much *first rate* reading, and more engravings, than most of the Dollar Books offered to the public. Thousands of subscribers have said, even of the past less valuable numbers, that they would not part with them for $1 each. Still

Volume XVII (for 1858) will be furnished to subscribers, *entire, for* $1; Six copies for $5; Ten or more copies at 80 cents each.

Do you ask how all this can be done?

Ans. The *Agriculturist* has a larger regular circulation than a dozen of the ordinary Agricultural and Horticultural journals. A few cents profit on each subscriber gives a large sum to be appropriated to paying the best writers,—collecting information—costly Engravings—and for Seeds for free distribution.

Further, the Publisher is determined to issue a journal that shall not only be an honor to the Agriculture and Horticulture of our Country, but one which shall be so valuable and so full of instruction in every department of Soil Culture, whether on a large or small scale, that no person (except those shut up in brick walls without a foot of spare land) can afford to be without it.

$30,000 were spent upon the Agriculturist last year, and as the present new and renewed subscription list warrants it, the sum will be *doubled* for 1858.

The Publisher's motto is: "get up the Best paper *first*, and make money afterwards if he can."

If you want *such* a Journal, with the extra Seeds, &c., send $1 (in gold, or 3-cent P. O. stamps, or bills of Banks in good credit at home) and you will receive the January number at once, from which you can select the seeds.—The future numbers will be mailed on or before the first day of each month. Address as above,

ORANGE JUDD, New York City.

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

GOOD PURE SEED FREE

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have entered into Copartnership AGAIN for the purpose of carrying on the

Wagon-Making Business

in all its branches, at the old stand on the corner of Franklin and Maxwell Streets, where they would be glad to see their old friends and customers, as they will be prepared to accommodate persons wishing any thing in their line on the most reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

J. W. WELCH. JESSE W. WEISIGER.

Dec'r 31. 72-3m

J. W. WELCH would give notice that he is desirous of closing his old business, and *to all* who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

J. W. WELCH.

EDWARDS

ON

BIL

More Coupon Bonds For Sale.

$10,000 COUPON BONDS of County of Cumberland; $10,000 Do. Town of Fayetteville.

The Western Rail Road Company will receive sealed bids for $10,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, and $100,000 of the CouponBondsof the Town of Fayetteville, until the 4th of January next, and for like amounts of each on the 1st Mondays of February, March and April.

The County Bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, payable on the 1st of June and 1st of December, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st June 1857.

The Town Bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, payable 1st Jan'y and 1st July, and are redeemable 20 years from 1st January 1856.

These Bonds are a part of the $100,000 authorized by the General Assembly to be issued by the Town and County respectively, in payment for their subscription of $100,000 to the Capital Stock of the Western Rail Road Company, and are the only Bonds ever issued by either Town or County.

The Town Bonds are $500 each. A few of the County Bonds are $100, the remainder $500.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Dec. 16, 1857. 69-tf

For Christmas Holidays!

THE subscriber has just received a large and well assorted lot of

Toys, Fancy Goods, &c.,

Suitable for Christmas Presents. Among which may be found

Leather, Shell and Inlaid Card Cases; Portmonaies; Portfolios, a general assortment; Alphabetical Blocks; Miniature, Pictorial and Fancy Gift Books; Libraries, containing choice selections of good Books; Gold Pens and Pencils; Papier Mache, Fancy Glass Boxes; Games; and many other Notions too tedious to enumerate, which I will sell CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

M. BANKS, Green Street.

Dec'r 16. 69-2w

Pocket Diaries for 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Godey's Lady's Book for January, 1858.

E. J. HALE & SON.

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, taken Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jno. Crow, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

FURTHER NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, at the Market House, on Thursday the 7th of January, 1858, the following property belonging to the Estate: 1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Wagon, 1 Cart, 4 or 5 head of Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c., &c.

Terms of sale, Six months credit; Notes with approved security required.

P. CROW, Administrator, with the Will annexed.

Dec'r 17. 69ts

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW would respectfully inform this community that he intends to be absent from the 4th of January to the 14th. Those desiring his professional services will find him in his Office before and after the above dates.

As Dr. B. has been located in this place five years, he now presumes the community is fully satisfied as to his professional skill, and that there is no further necessity for the old credit system; therefore, in future his *terms will be strictly cash.*

Those indebted will please call and settle before the 3d of January.

Dec'r 21. 70-1m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

IT is ordered by his Honor, JOHN L. BAILEY, Judge presiding, that a

SPECIAL TERM

of this Court be held on the FIRST MONDAY of FEBRUARY next, and continue two weeks.

Jurors, suitors and witnesses in Civil Suits, and parties in Equity, are hereby notified to attend.

From the Minutes,

JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.

Nov'r 27. 64tc

'The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first and second Series. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

BOERHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE.

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville.

June 14, 1857. 16.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45-tf

WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!
Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neat est manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1857. 64ypd

NO HUMBUG!

THE subscriber is now prepared to fill all orders for

Superior Water Buckets.

He manufactures North Carolina material—he employs North Carolina capital and labor,—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants.

Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets.

G. H. MAKEPEACE.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 17, 1857. 82-y

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE.
Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of Marsh, Carroll & Co., is this day disolved by mutual consent, and the business will be settled up by J. F. Marsh.

J. W CARROLL.
D. G. McDUFFIE.
J. F. MARSH.

Nov. 20, 1857. 62-tf

HOOP IRON.

A LARGE lot of Hoop Iron for Cotton. For sale low, by JAS. G. COOK.

Nov'r 9. 58-2m

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BOXES of that superior ROCK CANDY TOBACCO

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.

Oct. 5, 1857 48-tf

SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Bolmar's Fables; Emerson's Arithmetic; Bolmar's French Grammar; Lovell's U. S. Speaker; Sargent's Standard Speaker; North Carolina Readers; Mitchell's Geographies; Quackenbos's Rhetoric; &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Sept. 4, 1857.

MONTGOMERY ACADEMY.

THIS Institution, located in the Southern part of Montgomery county, N. C., in the midst of a moral and healthy neighborhood, will commence its exercises on Monday the 4th of January next.

It is preparatory to the University or any other College of the State.

Tuition $8, $12, and $16 per session of five months. No deduction made unless from sickness or unavoidable causes. Board $7 per month, exclusive of lights.

J. W. EWING, Principal.

For further particulars address the Principal at Pekin, N. C.

Dec'r 17. 71*4t

Carthage Institute.

THE next Session will commence on the second Monday in January.

The location of the School is unusually healthy, in the midst of a moral and intelligent community. The course of instruction, it is hoped, is sufficiently ample and thorough; embracing all the studies preparatory to the University and other Colleges in the State, and also such other branches as those not expecting to take a classical course may prefer. Whilst a high degree of mental culture is our chief aim, the moral and physical development of the Students shall not be neglected.

TERMS:

Elementary English,	$8 00
Higher English and Arithmetic,	12 50
Languages and higher Mathematics,	17 50
Contingencies per Scholar,	50

Students will be charged from time of entering to the end of the Session. No deduction made for absence except from sickness or other unavoidable cause.

Board, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., can be had in the best families in the village and vicinity at from $7 to $9 per month.

CLEMENT DOWD, A. B., Principal.

Dec. 12. 1857. 68*4t

HAYWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Second Session will commence the 11th January next, under the supervision of Mr. P. C. Shaw and Lady, whom we also take pleasure in recommending to parents generally—satisfied as we are, from the results of last session, that they are successful and thorough teachers, and certainly merit a liberal patronage for their enterprise in building up a school of so high moral and intellectual character. And we can assure those who have daughters to educate, that their moral and intellectual training will be as faithfully and strictly attended to, as at any similar institution in the country. The regular rates of tuition are 10, 12½ and 15 dollars, per session, according to the advancement of the pupil. Extras, French, Drawing and Painting in water colors, 5 dollars each. Monochromatic painting 10 dollars. Music on the Piano, including the use of intrument 20 dollars. Latin and Greek at the usual prices. Fifty cents per scholar will be added for contingencies. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering to the end of session. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness. For any information relative to board, parents are referred to Messrs. P. C. Shaw, B. I. Howze or J. W. Scott.

B. I. HOWZE. ELIAS BRYAN.
J. S. LASSATER. RICH'N FAUCETT.
W. HOGAN JONES. R. K. SMITH.
JOSEPH AVANT. JNO. W. SCOTT.

Dec. 11, 1857. 68-*4t

HAYWOOD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday in January, 1858. A. R. BLACK, A. M., being Principal.

We take pleasure in stating to the patrons and public generally, that out of 60 Students in both Schools last session, there was not a single case of fever, or any sickness of a local character, and the same may be said of all the families residing in Haywood.

Persons wishing to patronize the School are assured that besides the mental training, the morals of their sons will be as safe here as at any other school: for we feel no hesitation in saying that this community in point of morality and intelligence, will compare favorably with any other; and believe that in proportion to wealth, there is none less extravagant.

Board and Tuition as heretofore,—for particulars of which apply to Elias Bryan or A. R. Black.

RICHARDSON FAUCETT, J. S. LASSITER,
JOSEPH AVANT, R. K. SMITH,
ELIAS BRYAN, B. I. HOWZE,
W. H. JONES, J. W. SCOTT.

Haywood, Dec'r 5, 1857. 68-4*w

BELMONT SELECT SCHOOL,
Granville County, N. C.

10 MILES SOUTH OF CLARKSVILLE, VIRGINIA.

R. H. GRAVES, Principal.

THE Principal, after teaching for twenty years has determined to establish a permanent Select School in the country, selected the above location out of many which he had carefully examined, as being preeminently suitable for the purpose designed: reference being had especially to health, and the advantages of social, moral and religious influence. To attain these ends, though at the expense of improving a new place, the site was procured in the midst of a community noted for intelligence, refinement and moral worth, remote from stores, tippling shops, and other places of temptation to extravagance and vice.

The School has been two years in successful operation, and the character of the location above given is freely awarded to it by all acquainted therewith.

Board can be had in families of the highest respectability.

As the number of classes will be limited, it is important that applicants state the progress already made.

TERMS.—For Board and Tuition per Session of 20 weeks, $85, payable in advance.

The next Session will commence 14th January 1858. Address the Principal at Brownsville P. O., Granville Co., N. C.

Dec'r 4. 66*6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at the November Term of the County Court of Bladen, as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Willie Atkinson, Dec'd., hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

W. A. ATKINSON, Ex'r.

Elizabeththown, Dec 14, 1857. 70*6t

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

WHEREAS, Jonathan Worth, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of John McNeill, Senior, and as administrator of John McNeill, jr, has filed in this office his bill of complaint against Jennet McNeill, R. E. Harris and wife Janet Ann, Martin McNeill, John McLean, Henry Atkins and wife Flora, and Sarah Shaw, for a construction of the testator's will and for a final settlement of his estate, and it appearing to me by affidavit that the said Atkins and wife, and Sarah Shaw are not inhabitants of this State: Therefore, Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Asheborough, on the 4th Monday of March, 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed, and the Court will make such decree therein as may seem just.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Asheborough, this 8th December, 1857.

68*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

CLERK AND MASTER'S OFFICE,
RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C.

WHEREAS, Jesse Marley has filed in the Office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Randolph County, his bill of complaint against John Marley, Thomas Marley, the heirs at law of Patsey Teague, the heirs at law of Rachel Marley, the heirs at law of Polly Branson and Elizabeth Underwood, Polly Siler, John Stewart, Elizabeth McDaniel, Frankey Beck, Nancey Allridge, Rebecca McDaniel, and Sophia Wood, praying for a construction of the Will of Miriam P. Alston, and an account and settlement of the plaintiff's administration of her will as her testator; and it appearing to me that all the defendants (excepting John and Thomas Marley,) are non residents of this State, therefore, Notice is hereby given to said non resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said County at the Court House in Asheborough, on the 4th Monday of March, 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same may be taken as confessed, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Asheborough, this 8th Dec'r, 1857.

68*6t] J. WORTH, C. M. E.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by the "Cane Creek, Farmer's and Mechanic's Cotton Manufacturing Company, of Orange and Chatham," for certain purposes therein mentioned, I will sell on the 27th of January next, all the real and personal property of said Company, consisting of the

COTTON FACTORY,

containing Eight Spinning Frames—132 spindles to each Frame, together with all the necessary machinery to operate the same. Also, Eighteen Looms, with the necessary machinery for the same. Also, one Turning Lathe and Tools; one Wool Carding Machine; one Steam Engine (forty horse power;) one Grist Mill, with four pair of runners; one Saw Mill; one Cotton Gin; and set of Smith Tools.

Also, 25½ acres of LAND, with 16 DWELLINGS, affording ample accommodations for the operatives; and 200 acres of Woodland within one mile of the mills.

The above named Mills are situated on Cane Creek, in Alamance. The Grist Mill has a large custom and an enviable reputation, and will run through the dryest season by giving it all the water and operating the Factory by steam. There is also an excellent Store House connected with the establishment, which is one of the best stands in the country for selling goods.

Altogether, the above property is the most desirable for making money that has been offered of late, and the attention of capitalists is called to the same.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN CRAWFORD, Trustee.

Dec'r 14. 70-4t

LAND AND MILLS FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two Deeds of Trust, executed to me by James Price, for purposes therein specified, I will sell to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 9th Jan., 1858, that valuable place known as LUMBER BRIDGE, in Robeson County, containing 400 acres of Land.

There is a comfortable Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses, with about 75 Acres of cleared Land under good fence and in a high state of cultivation. It is as healthy as any place in the county, with 2 wells of good water, a first rate GRIST MILL and COTTON GIN—all new and in good credit. Also, a large and commodious Store House, well arranged and in a good business stand.

Also, at the same time and place I will sell 2 head of Horses, one Wagon, one Buggy and Harness, 400 bushels CORN, 700 lbs. Fodder and Hay, 30 Head Hogs, 7 Head of Cattle, household and kitchen furniture, and Blacksmith's tools.

Terms made known at Sale.

DANIEL McNATT, Trus.

Dec. 5th 1857. 66*5tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber lost a small PORTE MONAIE on Saturday the 28th ult., between the Toll House at Murchison's Factory and Andrew Brown's, containing One Hundred and Sixty Dollars in money; one Note on H. C. McLean for Twenty-six and 25-100 dollars, made payable to the subscriber; one on Andrew Brown for Ninety-three and 45-100 dollars, made payable to R. E Rives, and endorsed over to me; and other papers not recollected. Any person finding said money and notes will be LIBERALLY REWARDED by leaving the same at this Office, or addressing me at Long Street, Moore County. THOS. J. MINTER.

Nov'r 30. 68*4t

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season will be found unusually attractive, comprised in part of a large assortment of

Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats, Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Talmas; &c.

In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold to suit the times to cash and prompt paying customers. At No. 1, Floral Avenue, is the place to find cheap, good and handsome Goods. Bear this in mind.

EDMUND LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1857. 40-*tf

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE Lodi Manufacturing Company, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of $100,000, offer their

New and Improved Poudrette

for sale, as the cheapest and best fertilizer for Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Kitchen Gardens that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact with the seed. The night soil of the city of New York, from which this fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, $1 50—for seven barrels and over—under that quantity $2 00 per barrel. Terms cash. A pamphlet will be sent gratis and post paid to any applicants.

☞A trial, however small, is respectfully solicited.

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.

Dec'r 12. 68*2m

TEACHER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to JOHN C. SMITH & BROTHER, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Averasborough.

Dec. 28, 1857.' 71-*5t

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having, at November Term, 1857 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Sampson County, taken Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Mary J. Williams, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased, to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will please to make immediate payment.

M. R. WILLIAMS, Administratrix.
W. DRAUGHON, Administrator.

November 18, 1857.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Wednesday the 6th January 1858, the subscribers will sell, at Clinton, all the HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary J. Williams.

Also, at the Plantation, 23 miles above Clinton, on Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th January, will be sold, all the Stock, consisting of 50 to 60 fat Hogs, 75 to 100 stock Hogs, 40 to 50 head of Cattle, 30 to 40 head of Sheep, 4 Mules, Carriage and Horses, about 1000 bushels of Corn, and a Large lot of Forage. Also, all of the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming utensils, &c.,

And on the 8th, will be hired for 12 months, about 60 Negroes, among whom are first rate turpentine hands, good cooks, wagon drivers, &c.

The above sales will be made on the usual terms.

M. R. WILLIAMS, Administratrix.
W. DRAUGHON, Administrator.

Dec. 8, 1857. 67-swlt*ts

FOR RENT,

THE Subscriber, as Guardian of the infant children of the late Mrs. Mary J. Williams, dec'd, will, on Wednesday the 6th January, 1858, rent out for one year, the Dwelling House in Clinton, lately occupied by the deceased, together with the land adjoining.

And on Friday the 8th, on the premises, will rent out for the same period, the Plantation, 23 miles above Clinton, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. Mary J. Williams; and also the "Cox Place," adjoining the same.

W. DRAUGHGON, Guardian.

Dec. 8, 1857. 67swlt*tt

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term 1857.

Benjamin Smith vs. Jonathan Worth, Adm'r of William B. Ham, and Giles Ham and others.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Williams Ham and Zaconiah Ham, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered and the cause heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1857.

64*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 12th day of Jan'y next, Rev. JOHN W. MAJOR, Principal. Mr. Major comes with high testimonials of character from Rev. Dr. Junkin and others as a gentleman, a scholar, and a successful instructor of youth, of several years experience.

Dr. Junkin says of him, "He is a gentleman whose scholarship, experience, piety and gentlemanly bearing qualify him for the post. * * * In *every respect*, as a *man*, a *preacher*, a *teacher*, and a CITIZEN, I think he is worthy of your confidence."

The Session with close with a public examination, on Thursday the 10th day of June.

Rates of Tuition as formerly, 8, 12 and 20 dollars per Session: no deductions for absence except in sickness.

Board, exclusive of washing and room lights, 8 dollars per month.

Further information can be had by addressing the undersigned. D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond Co., N. C.. } 70*4t
Dec'r 16, 1857. }

Wilmington Journal, weekly, copy 2 times and send bill to L. W. McLaurin, Treas., Laurinburgh, N C.

TEACHER WANTED,

TO take charge of the Sand Hill Academy, located about 9 miles below Bennettsville, Marlboro' Dist., S. C. Applicants must be competent to teach the Classics, as well as a thorough English Course, and must accompany applications with testimonials of character and competency. Salary four hundred and forty ($440) dollars and board. Election to take place on 15th Jan'y 1858. Address,

J. N. TOWNSEND,
Bennettsville, S. C.

Dec'r 15. 70*3w

MIDDLETON ACADEMY.

THE next Session of this institution will commence on the 1st day January next. Tuition for Primary English Branches $8 00; Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, 10 00; higher English and Mathematics 12 00; Latin, Greek and French, 15 00. Students charged only from the time of entering till the close of the session; but no deductions for absence except in case of protracted illness. Board can be obtained in the best of families at moderate rates.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Franklinsville, Randolph County, N. C.

M. S. ROBINS, Principal.

Dec'r 18, 1857. 70*4tpd

THE WARSAW HOUSE

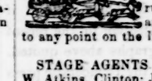
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the travelling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at 1½ o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.



I have also a Daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS —J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6, 1857. 63-*6m

STANLY HOTEL.

THE Subscribers having lately purchased the above mentioned

HOUSE,

respectfully solicts public patronage. We will spare no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the best the Market affords.

Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied, and attentive Ostlers in attendance.

We also have a Large Stock of Goods

on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.

STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.

Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857. 56-*6mpd

JAMES A. PALMER,
OF SAINT LOUIS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has taken Rooms over Mr. Hugh Graham's Clothing Store, where he is prepared to make

SILVER PLATE PICTURES

in accordance with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS in the Art, and that are superior, in life-like effect, distinctness and delicacy of shading, to anything that has yet been produced upon glass, leather or sheet iron. The Silver-plate Picture possesses also acknowledged superiority for Durability, over every other style of pictures made at the present time.

Mr. P. would remark that, for a limited time, he will hold himself in readiness to make Pictures in strict accordance with the above representations, of all sizes, from the smallest Locket, upward.

Those desirous of obtaining Pictures of themselves or friends, are respectfully solicited to call, and my motto shall be TO PLEASE.

The most suitable dress is always dark or figured, avoiding white.

Views of Buildings Taken.

Instructions given in the art.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 7, 1857. 66*tf

DESIRABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Stand in the village of Asheborough, known as the "RANDOLPH HOUSE," formerly occupied as a Hotel by J. M. A. Drake, is offered for sale, on accommodating terms. To a person qualified and desirous to engage in the Hotel business, a very flattering opportunity is offered for a profitable investment. Asheboro' is a healthy locality, society unsurpassed in any inland village, good opportunity for educating children, and in fact a very desirable residence for a family.

If not sold privately before the first Monday in Feb'y next, it will be offered for sale to the highest bidder on the premises on that day, and sold without reserve.

For information in regard to the property, a letter addressed to A. J. Hale, Esq., of Asheborough, or to myself at Cedar Falls, will receive prompt attention.

J. B. TROY, Ag't.

P. S. The property probably could be obtained on lease if desired.

Dec. 16, 1857. 70*ts

New Goods Again!

THE undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE STOCK OF

GROCERIES

AND

HEAVY HARDWARE;

—ALSO—

Negro Kerseys, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.

All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want call soon.

G. W. I GOLDSTON.

N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.

Oct'r 19, 1857. 52-*tf

$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age; weighing 130 or 140 lbs. Has a very small foot. Reads very well for a negro, keep accounts, and is very intelligent. A scar on one of his knees, from a cut of an axe, which sometimes makes him limp. About 25 years of age. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State—I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Angus McFadyen and Duncan McFadyen, I will sell at the Court House in Carthage, on the 21st day of January, 1858, and on a credit of six months, Four valuable Negroes, three men and one girl, one of the men a good Blacksmith, named 'Anderson;' Sixteen head of Mules; Four head of Horses, Four Wagons and Gear; One Tract of Land known as the McFadyen land, 327½ acres, in Moore County, adjoining the Watson lands on Governor's Creek; and other articles of property. Bond and surety required of purchasers.

JOHN T. COUNCIL, Trustee.

Dec'r 22. 71-*ts

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE on Solomon McColl, Principal, with John McColl as security, for Seventy Dollars ($70) payable to myself one year after date, January 1, 1858. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, and the finder will receive my thanks by returning it to me. ARCH'D PRIEST

Laurel Hill, Dec'r 24. 71-2tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Archibald Graham and others, vs. Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder.

Petition for a Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Hugh Tedder and Susan Tedder, the two defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore, on motion, ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at office, the Fourth Monday in November A. D. 1857, and in the Eighty Second year of American Independence.

J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Lumberton, Dec. 19th 1857. 71-*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Angus D. McLean vs Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment, levied on Ninety-seven acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham, and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to show cause why the Land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said Land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independance

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Washington S. Johnson vs. Malcom Baxter.

Original Attachment levied on Ninety-seven Acres of Land on Richland Swamp, adjoining the Lands of Daniel McMillan, Mary Graham and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Malcom Baxter resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next: then and there to show cause why the land levied on in this case should not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, wherein judgment final will be rendered against him, and a venditioni exponas issue to sell the said land.

Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

71*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to February Term 1858.

James Braswell, Solomon Butler and wife Mary, Samuel Butler and wife Milly, Gideon Yelvington and wife Nancy, Ashley Braswell, Allen Braswell, *versus* Kineth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, Lotty Braswell, and the children and next of kin of Tobias Braswell: dec'd.

This is a Petition filed in the Office for a division of Slaves among the next of kin of Richard Braswell, deceased, late of the County of Robeson.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of this Court that said Kineth Braswell, Henry Braswell, Wheat Braswell, and Lofty Braswell, children of William Braswell, deceased